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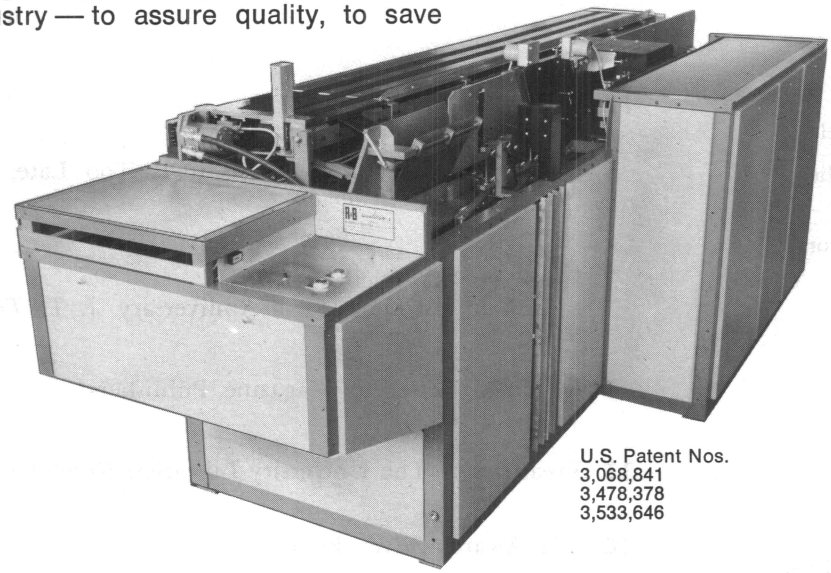

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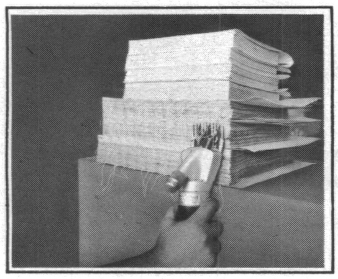

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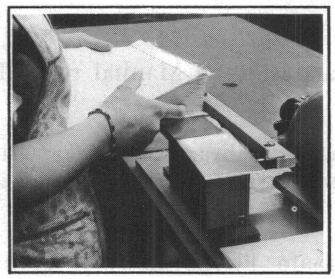

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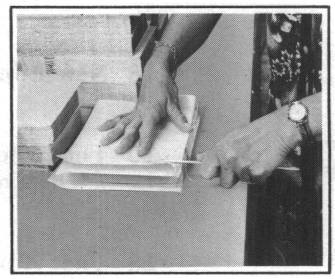

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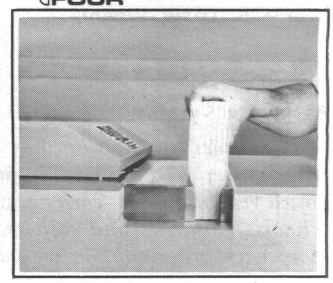

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WORLD UNDERSTANDING—BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE

By E. CARLETON NICKERSON, *President, Cape Cod Community College*

From a speech delivered to the 1970 Annual Conference of Rotary International, District 795, on May 15, 1970, at Hyannis, Mass..

In the midst of the confusion and demand for immediate solution of our problems, it is appropriate at this time to take a long-range dispassionate look at the basis for the problems and the need for world understanding.

In the long span of history, man's progress has been very slow until recent centuries. Communications and transportation were such that there was little need for world understanding. Much of the advance and change has come in the last few generations.

In the western world in the 15th century most people had no brighter hope for an improved future than those who lived a thousand years earlier. Progress could not come for several reasons. Man was still subservient to nature; the effective age of invention and technology had not arrived. With a long history of the son living under the same conditions as his father, there was no belief and little hope for human betterment. And with most societies organized on a "lord and master" basis, there was no framework of social institutions to make effective new inventions and to *provide* man with an opportunity for betterment of his lot in life.

Machiavelli commented accurately on the times when he said, ". . . human events ever resemble those of preceding times." He was right as of his day, for then man lacked the idea of social movement, and of betterment and progress.

In much of Asia, as late as the early 20th century, the lot of most human beings was little better than it had been 2,000 years earlier.

There was little need then for understanding on a world wide basis. Then, in western Europe in the 17th century came the beginning of the world of progress in which we live. Invention and scientific thought came to the fore. The application of science and technology ushered in the Industrial Revolution. The day of "Lord and Master" began to wane, and the movement began toward democratic equality, with the English, then the French and American Revolutions. At about the same time came the rise of capitalism, competitive enterprise, to serve as a foundation for harnessing the new developments and making them available.

The improvement in man's lot in life was rapid and his hopes for the future bright.

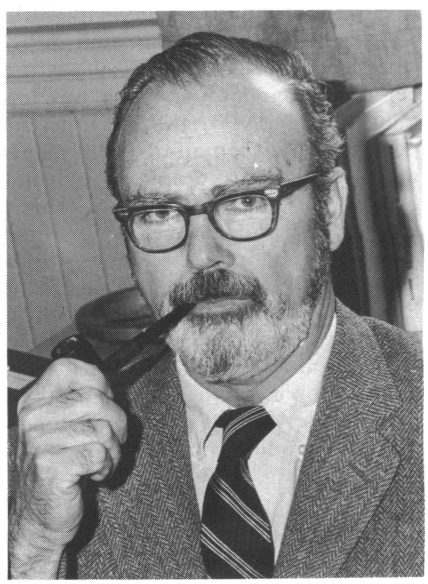
Then came some of the social consequences of uncontrolled industrialization—long hours of child labor in the factories, as well as for women and men; the movement from the land to living in squalid city tenements; the pacing of man by machines, turning him into an automaton; and free enterprise capitalism leading to the few wealthy and many poor. It was at about this time that Karl Marx concluded that private ownership should be abolished and property and productive capacity should be controlled for social gain.

Although western Europe gradually adjusted the machinery of its social organizations to meet some of the blighting human consequences of the industrial age, the bloom was off. Then came the Great Depression, the rise of fascism in Germany and Italy, and communism in Russia, combined with the horrors of two World Wars with almost fifty million casualties. With such developments, western Europe questioned at last the benefits of the impact of science and technology, their form of government, and changed institutions.

Unlike Europe, America's confidence never faltered. As pointed out by Robert Heilbroner, there were several reasons for the difference.

The United States had been protected, for the most part, from the real effects of foreign wars by the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and by having relatively weak neighbors on its land boundaries. We had a wealth of land and natural resources, to help foster a rapid and continuous growth. Our country, literally since its beginning, had been forward looking, and unlike Europe, had little in the way of a "tragic past." The United States started with a democratic form of government; it was not something imposed on a long established existing order. In Europe it had been obtruded on other forms, with the consequent engendering of bitterness. The dynamic impact of the application of technology and science in Europe, with its social consequences, developed after a long history of a non-changing social order. In America the effects began to be felt when we were forming our social patterns, and social disturbances were negligible because people and society were geared to change.

Undergirding all of this, was the rise of knowledge and its application. Up until the 17th century the rise in knowledge had been gradual. Slowly its store rose, and following the 17th



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He joined Cape Cod Community College at its inception in 1961, and served as a Professor and Dean prior to becoming President. He has lectured at Harvard University, American University, and Northwestern University. His background includes work in the areas of both research and industry, where he has served on the Board of Directors of firms specializing in the merchandizing, hotel, and transportation fields.

Mr. Nickerson has also been active in public service, as an advisor both to the Governor of Connecticut and the Governor of Massachusetts. He has been trustee of a number of public institutions and is an active member of the Hyannis Rotary Club.

century, as we piled scientific and technical knowledge on scientific and technical knowledge, our total store began to grow at an ever increasing rate; until in recent years our store has been increasing as much in 25 years as it once did in a thousand years. And each new discovery or invention laid the basis for even newer ones. For example, the ability of Dr. Fermi to put an atomic pile into operation at the University of Chicago in 1942, which began the Atomic Age, was only possible because of a long line of inventions and discoveries commencing with Dalton's formulation of early atomic theory in 1808.

Yet the great industrial, political, and economic changes were effecting only a small portion of the people of the world, mostly located in Europe and North America. Most of the population of Eurasia, Asia, Africa, and South America were continuing to live in a pre-industrial age, with little benefits of social and economic progress. In most of Asia, for example, the per capita standard of living was less than $150 per year; the total electric power generated in all of India for its then 400 million people would not have been sufficient for our single largest American city. Literally there have been two almost separate worlds living side by side—one, the people of Europe and North America with a relatively high standard of living in the modern world, and the other, most of the peoples of the East and South living under close to the same conditions they did hundreds of years before.

From this background springs the conditions which literally demand world understanding.

Probably the most far reaching event of recent years was the arrival of the "Bomb." One of our difficulties in understanding its potential impact lies in our inability to conceive of universal death. Yet the power to accomplish that is now in man's hands. It has been estimated that one massive hydrogen bomb attack alone on this country could destroy over 50,000,000 human lives.

In the past, our country has been protected from the possible ravage of foreign wars by the two oceans and secondary military powers on our land borders. All that is now changed. With the missile and the "Bomb" we are adjacent to our potential enemies, and our natural sea barriers have little meaning.

Yet, a military victory for a possessor of the hydrogen bomb could mean at the same time the victor's annihilation. Victory and defeat could go hand in hand. This means that all out war as an implement in effecting national policy has tended to become impractical.

Ironically, in the very age we have discovered how to destroy mankind, we have developed our productive ability close to the point of being able to provide an ample material life for all.

Prior to the middle fifties, in this country we did not have the capacity to produce an adequate standard of living for all. As a result of rapid technological and scientific advancements and their application to productive effort, we are on the verge of being able to provide adequately for everyone. No such possibility as this has ever before been known in the history of mankind.

And with these two opposites, potential material abundance and universal destruction, comes the virtual elimination of distance. Distance is but a factor of time. Already the transmission of the human voice and image can be communicated almost instantaneously between New York and Moscow, Cairo or Peking, and passenger planes will be able to carry large groups of people between Boston and Moscow in little more than two hours; in other words, if they left Moscow at 8 P.M. Moscow time, they would arrive in Boston at 2 P.M. Boston time that same day, or six hours earlier than their starting time. In terms of elapsed time, Moscow will be less distance from Hyannis than Boston was forty years ago. Science and technology, as noted by the British historian Toynbee, may force mankind eventually to be reassembled into "One World."

The complicated impact on our society and social organizations of this scientific and technological development is widespread and deep. It creates new environments which require social changes to permit men to live together under the new conditions. Once man could meet his problems as an individual, as a farmer or fisherman. The new social problems created by the new age increasingly call for solutions through the organized social group. For example, the impact of automation may be such that eventually we can produce all we can consume with very little human effort; this would result in substantial changes in our social environment and call for major revisions in our social organizations to meet the situation. Already we are feeling the impact of this in the United States.

One of the great dangers is the loss of the identity of the individual, as he may be forced to become more of a unit in society in its struggle for existence.

These very problems have already created a trend toward socialism in many parts of the world, with its accent on planning and group benefits. In America this planning and group action trend has been evident for some thirty years. Already the American people through their Government have adopted measures more liberal than those advocated by the Socialist Party in this country in the 20's. Except there is one fundamental difference; these measures here have been aimed largely at protecting and strengthening our democratic government and free enterprise capitalism in a changing world, rather than at destroying them.

Already we are faced with another new problem—that of the emerging nations. More than half the world's peoples have been living under poverty conditions with little change from the times of their forefathers centuries ago; while Europe and North America have been enjoying the rising standard of living and other benefits of the new age. These backward nations are awakening to the need and desire for economic and social progress. In their struggle to catapult from an age of economic poverty into a new era, they are in many instances adopting strong authoritarian rule, for they are not prepared by their background for the democratic process. And this authoritarian rule unfortunately had tended to veer to the left.

And underlying many of ours and the world's diverse problems, as a result of modern medicine and increased prosperity in some parts of the world, is an exploding population, which if it runs unchecked could eventually overtax the world's ability to support it. Already, the industrial nation of Japan, with limited living space and a fast growing population, has faced this issue. By the use of widespread methods of birth control they have almost brought their population expansion under control. Similar steps may be taken elsewhere. This certainly can raise fundamental moral questions and problems of morality, as we know it.

A major issue with which we are all concerned is conflicts, both real and potential, between nations, areas of the world, and races.

The peoples of most nations, and particularly in different sections of the world, have divergent cultures, different backgrounds of language, history, philosophy, social customs, and government. Almost the total background of the people of China is different from that of those in the United

States. Yet, are we naturally different? Schienfeld in *You and Heredity* tells the story of Joseph Rinehart, born in Long Island, New York, taken to China at a tender age and brought up as a Chinese boy and named Fung Kuok Keung; he came back to America as a young man, and we find him before the blackboard painfully learning English in an "Americanization" class. He had become so thoroughly Chinese in manner, speech, habit, and outlook that he was distinguishable from people of that nationality only by his features.

It is culture and background that makes people different rather than nature, and provides a base for conflict in thinking, and even armed conflict. In this country there are many people of German extraction, who have grown up wholly in the American culture, and think, talk, and act as the good Americans that they are in our free democratic society. Yet their forebears, who grew up in Germany, lived in a culture developed over hundreds of years of authoritarian "Lord and Master" rule. That is one of the reasons why after World War I, in 1919, the adoption of the Weimar Constitution in Germany, in an attempt to make Germans as democratic as the people of the United States, failed. Their background then was unlike ours. In fact the vacuum created by the collapse was one of the factors setting the stage for the rise of Hitler.

From these differences in culture springs nationalism, which Toynbee has defined as, ". . . a state of mind in which we give our paramount loyalty to one fraction of the human race—to the particular tribe of which we happen to be tribesmen." And as you know, nationalism is resurgent in the world today. Where will this lead us in a world with the scientific and technological ability to virtually eliminate distance by almost instantaneous transmission of the voice, image, and person between any part of the world, and the power which is becoming increasingly widespread to destroy whole nations, and even the world in one fell swoop? Oh Lord, Give us world understanding!

Gordon Allport said, "It is easier to smash an atom . . . than a prejudice." And this brings us to the issue and conflict of races. There are basically three races—Caucasians, Mongoloid, and Negroid; subdivisions exist within each classification. Anthropologists and social scientists tell us that since Cro-Magnon days children of any race have the same inborn equipment. They all have the same anatomy, blood, and intelligence. From a blood sample no one can tell of what race its owner is a member; you and a native of China may both be type AB.

As Chase points out, the life span of the major races under similar conditions is the same, and when afflicted by disease can be cured by similar methods. Their feet, teeth, and jaws all have the same structure. They are capable of similar physical activities—striking, lifting, and running—and of similar mental tasks—learning a language, counting, using logic, argument, and persuasion. They all tend to band into groups and develop separate cultures.

The main basic difference between races appears to be in some external body characteristics. White people are frequently the hairiest, perhaps because they live in colder climates; negroes have the darkest skins, perhaps developed as a protection against the southern sun of tropic areas. It is significant that a ten year study by Allison Davis showed that some Negro children at the University of Chicago's Demonstration School outranked the children of white professors.

Perhaps the scientists have proven the underlying validity of the story of Adam and Eve in the book of Genesis. They tell us that all people of all races now alive in this world spring from a small group of ancestors. If each person all over the world could trace his ancestry back sufficiently, perhaps we would all discover that we have the same great, great, ad infinitum grandfather.

So why race prejudice? It is because we have developed in different cultures, rather than because of inherently different human characteristics. A child does not come into the world with this prejudice; rather he learns it as part of his culture, which is different from that of other peoples.

In these differences that have arisen in culture and development in the several parts of the world lies an inherent danger.

To the people of North America and Western Europe, with a minority of the world's population, has accrued most of the material and social gain benefits as a result of scientific and technological achievement. Most of the rest of the world, with a majority of the world's population, did not start to move forward economically and socially until very recently; most of these peoples have been living at close to starvation level. In their rise they may adopt rule from the top with a swing to the Left. To them human suffering, slave labor, and lack of political freedom may not seem so bad; most of them have never known political freedom, and, like their forefathers, have lived as serfs under a "Lord and Master" rule.

As you know, the big and strong, the "fat cats," are very apt to be unpopular with the poor and weak, the "underdogs." In the underdeveloped nations, containing the majority of the world's population, the leaders, both for political reasons as well as to divert attention from their failures, may encourage a bellicose spirit in their people aimed particularly at the "fattest cat" of all, the United States. We have been seeing this in the "hate America campaigns" in some underdeveloped countries.

With these basic conditions in the world providing a foundation for conflict—different cultures, races, resurgent nationalism, and a wide disparity in well being between the minority "have" nations of which we are a part, and the majority "have not" nations—where do we turn?

Strong nationalism in Russia and the United States, the two strongest powers in the world, could result in a head-on collision. The peril is parallel to that of the national rivalry of ancient Rome and Carthage; in destroying Carthage, Rome almost wrecked herself. Both nations have the nuclear arms to totally destroy each other; what incentive could there be for either side to win only to be destroyed. There is another underlying factor here. Russia has made substantial strides in raising the material and social standing of its people; already it is beginning to relax some of the stricter controls of socialism, and even adopt some of the practices begun in this country. At the same time the impact of our application of rapid scientific and technological developments is forcing our country to adopt more control measures and our people to act as a group more than as individuals. In other words, the way of life of the people of the United States and Russia is not as far apart as it was a few decades ago, and this gap may narrow in future years.

If, however, the United States and Russia do not reconcile their differences sufficiently to work effectively together, they may leave the door open for China eventually to play the dominant role in the world. After all, the Chinese, based on their culture and traditions, believe they have a justifiable mandate to rule the world. As pointed out by Toynbee, "Of all human communities anywhere in the world, China has, in fact, been by far the most successful, so far, in uniting a large part of the human race over a long period of time. Continental eastern Asia has been united, as a Chinese world state, for most of the

time during the last 21 centuries."

This leads to the question of conflict between Russia and China, and as long ago as the 1920's and earlier this possibility was recognized, and with good reason. A substantial part of eastern Russia is territory which was taken by Russia under the Czars from China during the Manchu empire. Add to this the fact that on the south side of this frontier China is teeming with a population too large to support; while on the other side of this frontier Russia has a sparse, widely scattered population. Water tends to find its own level.

The possibility has been raised of an eventual conflict between the predominantly white nations of North America and Europe and all the rest of the world under the leadership of China. The former are an unpopular minority and are the "fat cats." If China started such a war, would all other non-white races join them? Perhaps, if the United States and Russia do not learn to work together as a restraining influence, this opportunity will be provided. Through this terrible possibility shines a light of hope. As the underdeveloped nations progress, and improve their economic and social well being, there may be less incentive for conflict to take away from the "fat cats" of the western world. "Have nots" are apt to be more willing to risk loss in the hope of gaining something than the "haves." It is a fact that as Russia has raised the material and social well being of its people, it has become less belligerent. The quicker the underdeveloped people, who are the majority, can progress to levels of decent welfare for their people, the less may be the danger of conflict.

Someone raised the point that people are naturally addicted to fighting anyway. Psychologists and anthropologists admit that fighting is in our genes, and that war is a part of many cultures. But as we raise the economic, cultural, and educational levels of people, will war be a necessity for them? As man becomes more civilized and better educated, he should be able to work off his aggressive tendencies in other ways than organized warfare.

In the long run the benefits of science and technology and opportunity for education may provide the forces for better world understanding which will enable the peoples of the world to live in peace and prosper, both as individuals and as groups.

The very science and technology that has given us the power to destroy ourselves can widen our ability to communicate with each other all over the world, through voice and image transmission and in person. Human beings of all nationalities, cultures, races, ideologies and civilizations can have the means for almost instant and easy communication. As the peoples of the world have become better educated, and understand better how personally they are bound by their respective cultures, they should better understand the thinking of people of other cultures; and the means of communicating easily to provide better understanding will be available. At the same time, through better education of the leaders and peoples of all nations of the common characteristics of all mankind and the problems of the world, should come a foundation for peaceful living and world understanding.

In evaluating all this, it becomes both wonderful and terrible to contemplate that mankind has almost within his grasp for the first time in history the power to provide abundance on earth for all, or to destroy himself.

Which way we go is up to man himself. We must learn to overcome prejudices and differences, growing out of peoples' different cultures and backgrounds and realize that we are all part of a single human race. The technical potential for communicating easily and freely between all peoples is almost upon us; we must, with education and understanding, capitalize on this opportunity. We must learn to progress as fast in understanding ourselves and our fellow man as the pace of scientific and technological developments.

Perhaps some potential light can be shed by ancient history.

In about the year 1200 B.C. it is reported in the Old Testament in Leviticus that the Lord, in speaking to Moses, said, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." The rabbis, in interpreting this, took a rather narrow view, and believed the reference to neighbor meant to apply only to fellow Israelites, not to foes, or other tribes. Apparently they were "culture-bound."

Then in about the year 32 A.D., it is reported in the New Testament in Mathew and again in Mark, Jesus said, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." He apparently expanded the definition of this commandment to include not only the neighbors of the tribe, but all tribes of the world. As one writer described it, "the little tent of 'love thy neighbor' is meant to be small enough to cover the neighbor next door, and when unrolled, to cover the world."

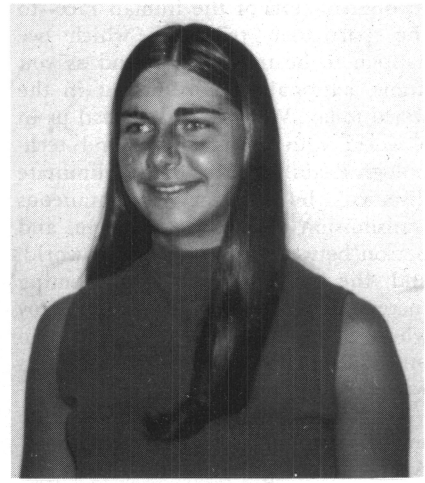
Part of the answer to world understanding may lie in man's spirit just catching up with change between the years 1200 B.C. and 32 A.D. in the meaning of that simple phrase, "love thy neighbor."

BARNARD AWARDS SCHOLARSHIP

Miss Catherine G. Crawford of Hartford, Connecticut, has been named recipient of the 1970 $1000 Barnard Scholarship, awarded annually to a deserving student wishing to further his or her library career at an accredited graduate school of library science.

The Barnard Scholarship has been awarded annually for a number of years and is administered by the New England Library Association. Interested applicants must have been accepted by a certified school of library science prior to applying for scholarship. The New England Library Association Scholarship committee, in conjunction with Mr. Ernest Crerie, Vice President of F. J. Barnard & Co., is responsible for selecting the winner from a list of eight or nine finalists.

Miss Crawford is a native of Massachusetts and attended Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo, Michigan; Robert College, Istanbul, Turkey; and the University of Massachusetts, where she received her B.A. this past June. She

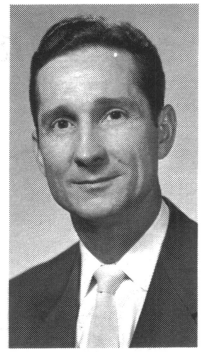


has served as a library trainee at Morrill Memorial Library in Norwood, Mass., and as a museum aide at the Connecticut State Library in Hartford. She also spent two summers as a bindery worker at Plimpton Press in Norwood. Miss Crawford is currently attending the Graduate School of Library Science at Rutgers University.

FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

LBI ON ITS THIRTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY

By J. T. TOLBERT, *President, Library Binding Institute*



Nineteen hundred and seventy marks the 35th Anniversary of the Library Binding Institute as an independent trade association. Prior to 1935, LBI was a division of the Book Manufacturers Institute and its predecessor, The Employing Bookbinders of America, which was formed shortly after World War I.

The distinct characteristics of the association began in 1935, and the policies and objectives set at that time still guide our activities. Most important were the high ethical standards set forth both in dealings with our customers and among individual members. We were determined to insure high standards for our product and to continually strive for technological changes which could improve the quality of the library bound volume. We recognized that the maintenance of library collections through the use of library binding involves not only a product, but also service, which by nature involved a close relationship between a library and its binder. We sought to achieve such a relationship with librarians, both between a binder and his customers and between LBI and the entire library field.

Another goal was to educate our customers in all aspects of the maintenance of library materials. Binding for libraries became more than merely the preservation of materials. It became a matter of budgetary importance by prolonging the life of existing written materials for reader usability. We sought to educate ourselves on the requirements of libraries and librarians and the most efficient methods of working with them.

As we enter the 70's, our objectives have not changed but have been refined and supplemented in keeping with the needs of today's libraries.

The public library of 1970 is quite different from the public library of 1935. Not only has there been a tremendous increase in the number of American libraries, but there has been an equally dramatic change in the functions of many libraries and the manner in which these functions are performed. In 1935, library binders were mainly concerned with the re-binding of circulating books. In 1970, however, a large portion of the work is concerned with the initial hard-cover binding of periodicals. The volume of business has increased greatly, as has the number of our customers.

Unfortunately, many of the problems of 1935 still exist, and these relate largely to the books we bind. Library binders have no control over the physical characteristics of books and periodicals. We cannot specify the margins nor the quality and grain direction of the paper. We must accept the material as it comes to us, despite all efforts over the years to get publishers of books and periodicals to manufacture them with libraries in mind.

One substantial change that has occurred over the years has been the method by which we library bind volumes. New equipment had to be designed and developed to maintain or improve the quality of the volume and increase productivity per man-hour. We have been successful in both areas.

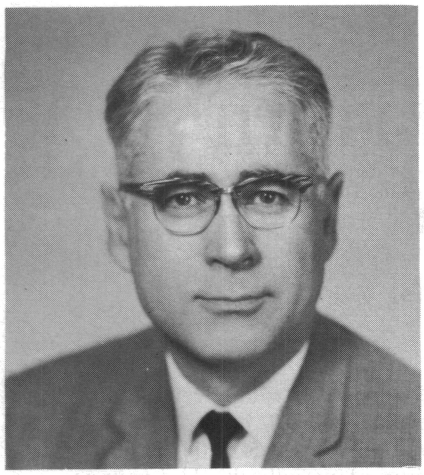
The cost of developing equipment is high and, hence, it is quite gratifying to note the number of suppliers of materials and machinery who are working with us to improve our technology. At present, our Technology Committee has under study close to a dozen new materials which are being tested on books. It is also evaluating several types of new equipment.

One of LBI's major projects is the self-education of library binders. We have sought to improve our management skills in a time when such skills are all-important.

In looking toward the future, one cannot help but wonder what changes will take place during the next 35 years. As long as there are books and periodicals, library binders will continue to work with librarians to maintain these materials for reader use. It is evident that our population's literacy is rapidly increasing and our society becoming more complicated. With these monumental changes taking place, the demand for library services is bound to grow. Realizing this, the Library Binding Institute is concentrating many of its resources on the development of equipment, techniques and methods to improve our capability of effectively serving libraries in the years ahead.

THE LIBRARY BINDER APPOINTS ADDITIONAL EDITORS

The following editors have recently been appointed to our staff:



Edward A. Temkin is a graduate of the University of Connecticut, the Library School at Syracuse University and Seton Hall University. He is presently an assistant professor of library science at Newark State College, Union, New Jersey. His library background is far-reaching, having served as director of the Clark Public Library, Clark, New Jersey, and school librarian at McManus Junior High School, Linden, New Jersey. He has also trained at the Newark Public Library, the New York Public Library and the Enoch Pratt Free Library in Baltimore, Maryland. He has been active in the New Jersey Library Association and was chairman of the Federal Relations Committee in 1967-'68.

Grady Morein is a life-long resident of Louisiana and a graduate of the University of Southeastern Louisiana. He holds a Master of Library Science degree from Louisiana State University and a Master of Business Administration degree from Francis T. Nicholls State College, Thibodoux, Louisiana, where he currently serves as assistant librarian and instructor of library science. Mr. Morein has long been interested in the preservation of library materials and has worked with Everett's Bindery, Bossier City, Louisiana, on a number of projects.

The Library Binder still has positions open for regional editors in a number of states. Any librarian wishing to apply may do so by writing the editor, c/o Library Binding Institute, 160 State Street, Boston, Mass. 02109. No special qualifications or experience necessary. Individual librarians wishing to submit articles for publication in The Library Binder should contact our editorial office for referral to the regional editor in his area.

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Editoral

AN OPEN LETTER TO MAGAZINE PUBLISHERS

USA Standard for Periodicals: Format and Arrangement, USASI Standard Z39.1, 1967, provides:

4.5 Margin width is critical. Insufficient margins result in the loss of material in trimming and binding. It is recommended that the inner margin of a page be a full inch, but not less than three-quarters of an inch. Other margins should allow for trimming.

Over 50,000 periodicals are published in the United States each year. Most of the intial hard-cover binding of these magazines is performed by Certified Library Binders, using the LBI Standard.

Each bound volume requires some forty operational steps before it is completely processed. To bind a periodical, however, requires two to three times the amount of labor needed to bind an ordinary library book; hence, the cost of binding periodicals tends to increase as labor and other costs in a library bindery increase.

Where the publisher of a magazine follows the USASI Standard and has the required inner margin, the binding process can be performed in the usual manner without any special handling. However, when a magazine has a narrower margin than specified by the USASI Standard, it is impossible for the library binder to properly bind the periodical without his library customer incurring excessive expense.

Volumes with inadequate inner margins cannot be bound with the necessary strength for library circulation and use unless the pages are stubbed in, a process which is quite costly. When the periodical is bound without the pages having been stubbed in, the volume becomes difficult to read and, in some cases, the binding may even go through the text. If a volume is bound using an adhesive method, it will not have the strength to withstand the circulations or use required by a library and, hence, will not perform according to the requirements of the library.

The solution to the problem is quite simple—the publisher of each magazine must specify the width of the inner margin in accordance with the USASI Standard, prior to the printing of the magazine.

The cost of periodicals has been increasing substantially over the years. The latest figures, which were published in the July 1970 issue of Library Journal, show an average increase of 12% in the price of periodicals between 1969-70. In the past ten years, the price of periodicals has increased 75.8%, while the average cost of rebinding a periodical has increased only 29%—less than half the increase in the periodical price.

The additional expense required by stubbing pages or special handling can be avoided and will save libraries substantial sums of money if publishers will specify that the above standard applies with respect to inner margins.

Libraries are under pressure to operate economically and efficiently. We urgently request that publishers cooperate with them by specifying adequate inner margins.

Dudley A. Weiss

LBI OFFERS 1971 POSTER

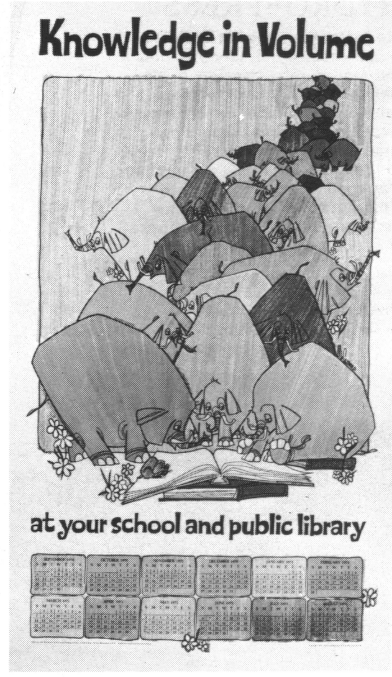
The Library Binding Institute has announced the availability of its 1971 full color poster for use in libraries, civic clubs, schools, banks, public buildings, etc. It is also a desirable addition to fund raising and library week programs. Unlike previous posters, the 1971 poster is available with a September, 1970, to August, 1971, calendar printed at the bottom, or it is available without calendar.

Each year for almost two decades LBI has designed a poster which has been addressed to young people. This year we are especially proud of what we believe to be a most unique poster, one which will stir excitement wherever it may hang.

You may obtain a copy by filling out the coupon below and mailing it, along with $1.00, to: Library Binding Institute, 160 State Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02109. Please indicate whether you want the poster with or without calendar.

We regret the necessity of charging a dollar for this year's poster but have been forced to do so to cover handling and mailing expenses because of unusually high printing costs.

A limited number of posters from previous years are still available and single copies will be mailed free upon request. (Specify year).



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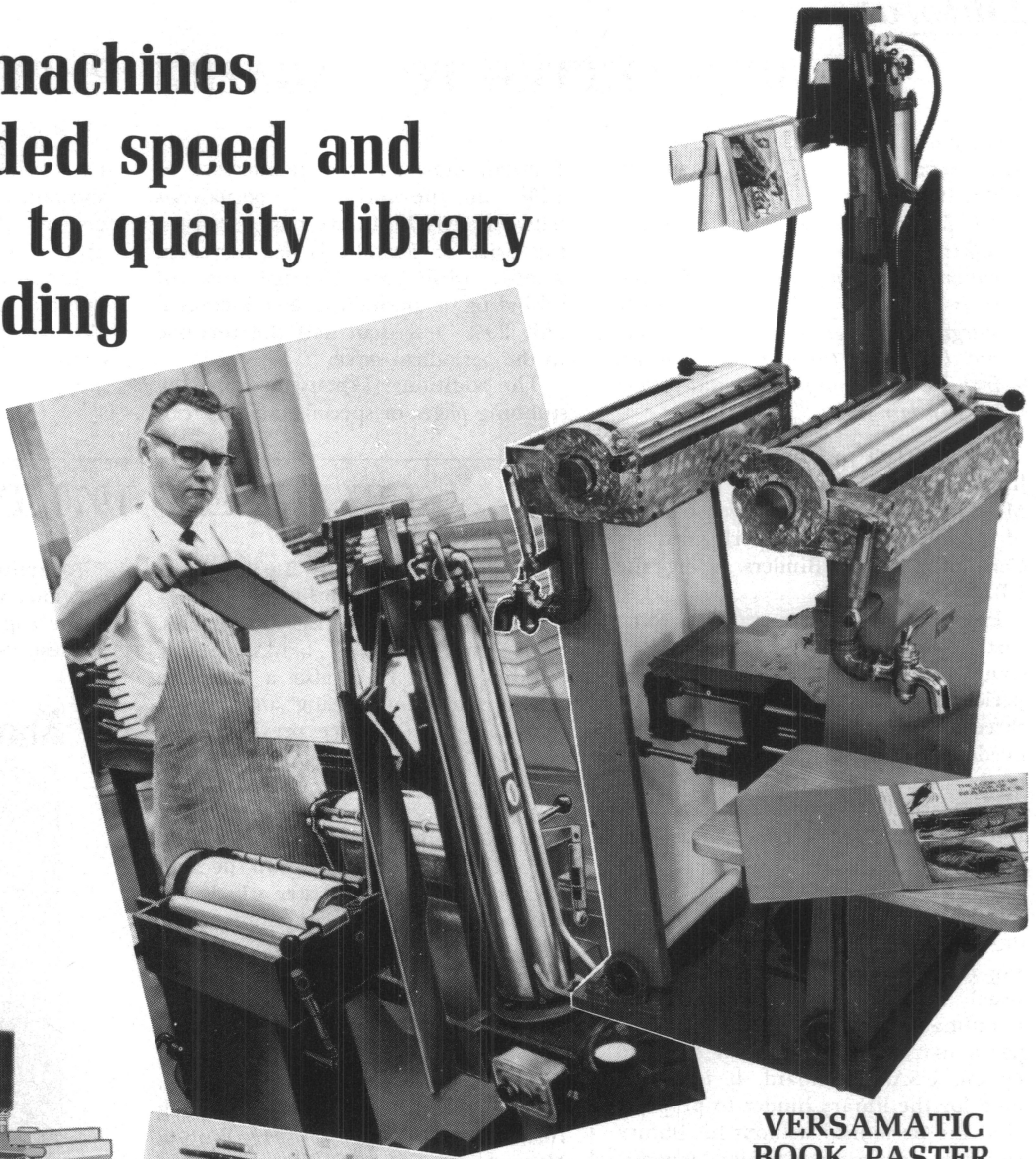

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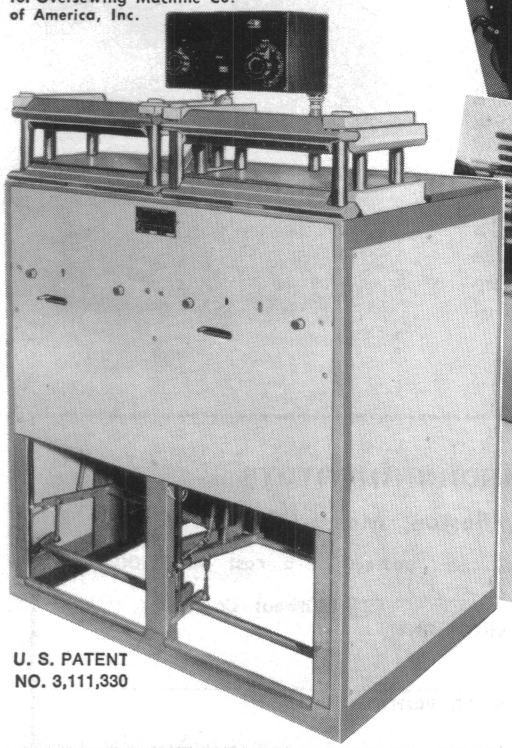

U. S. PATENT NO. 3,111,330

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A revolutionary method for pasting up books — machine runs at a maximum rate of 12 strokes per minute — can maintain an actual production of 8 books per minute efficiently and economically for an indefinite period. Designed specially for library book binders — is equally suitable for others — can be used where other casing-in machines cannot be used.

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TREASURES OF THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

By RONALD L. FINGERSON

The Special Collections Department of the University of Iowa Library *contains incomparably* the finest assemblage of notable books and manuscripts in the state. Largely these treasures have come as gifts from the private libraries and holdings of generous Iowans. A number of them have been purchased with monies raised by such groups as the Friends of the University of Iowa Libraries.

Johann Gutenberg is generally accepted as the inventor of printing with movable type. By joining individual pieces of metal type—letters—together to form words and the words to form sentences, he was able to set up a full page of type and print as many copies of that one page as he desired. This speedy process revolutionized book printing—proved fatal to the artful but slow process of producing handwritten manuscript books—and made it possible for everyday private citizens to own books. Books printed by movable type between 1455—the year Johann Gutenberg produced his 42-line Bible—and 1500 are called *incunabula.* The University of Iowa Library owns twenty-two *incunabula.*

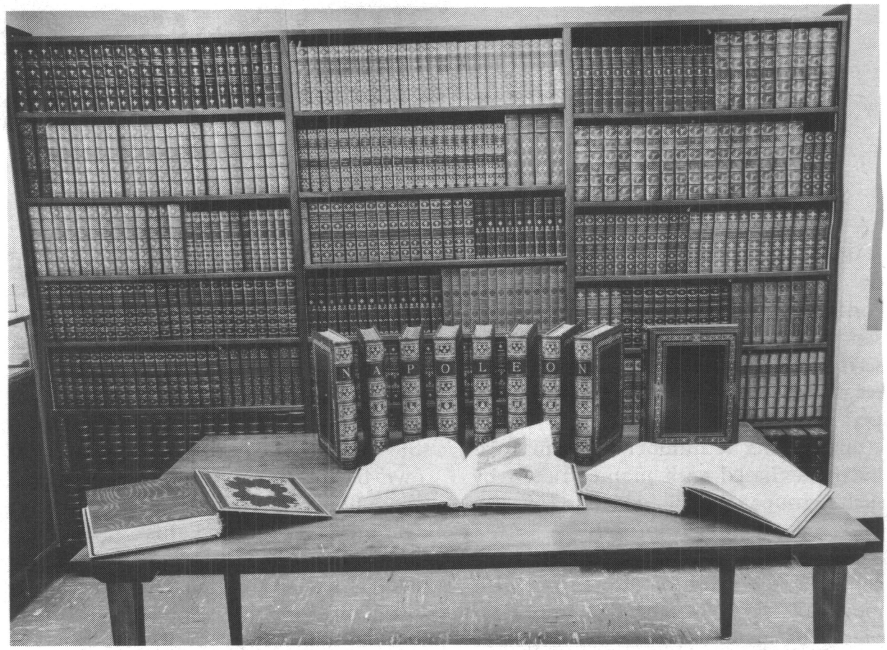
The manuscript book—handwritten and hand-illustrated—caught in the quicksand wake of progress is beautifully represented by the Library's fifteenth century *Book of Hours.* In his master's thesis, *Horae Mariae,* written at the University of Iowa in 1958, Mr. Arden Behrendsen dated this *Book of Hours* as having been written between 1460 and 1480. The text in Latin includes excerpts from the four Gospels, psalms, prayers, offices, a litany, and a calendar in French. The handwritten script is written in red and brown inks and on parchment—animal skins—rather than on paper. Bright red, gold, pink, blue, green, and brown inks were used in drawing the book's six illustrations. These illustrations—miniatures—are: St. John on the Island of Patmos, The Crucifixion, Pentecost, The Annunciation, King David Praying, and The Dance of Death—and additional borders depicting fruits, flowers and acanthus leaves. Medieval dragons, fleurs-de-lis, and roses are blind stamped into the calf binding on both front and back covers. The presence of gold leaf embossed on the initial letters throughout the text evinces that this *Book of Hours* was originally the private devotional book of a medieval nobleman or noblewoman.

King David Praying, a page from the Book of Hours produced between 1460-80.

Numbering among the finest of the Library's *incunabula* is Hartmann Schedel's *Liber Cronicarum,* more widely known as *The Nuremberg Chronicle.* In length of page the largest of all *incunabula, Liber Cronicarum*—a chronological account of popes, emperors, and ominous events from the Creation to the Last Judgment—is largely remembered for its 1,809 woodcut illustrations printed from 645 woodcut blocks. These blocks were skillfully designed by two noted woodcut artists—Michael Wolgemuth and Wilhelm Pleydenfurff. Particularly interesting are the woodcut maps of countries and the illustrations of houses, castles, and cities. The book was printed in Nuremberg, Germany in 1493 by Anton Koberger. There being more than one hundred first editions in North American libraries, *Liber Cronicarum* is not particularly rare or difficult to locate. The Library's copy, bound in brown pigskin, bears the stamp in black letters on the spine—From the German Imperial Library—indicating that it was once owned by the Prussian State Library in

Berlin. Bookplates on the inside front cover designate ownership at another time by Herman Frash Whiton. The Library purchased its copy from still a third owner, the New York bookseller—H. P. Kraus.

Liber Cronicarum and the manuscript *Book of Hours* are both part of the University Library's "X" Collection, a collection of 8,620 early, rare, and special books on diverse subjects. First editions buffs would delight in this collection's first edition holdings. Representative, in addition to *Liber Cronicarum* (1493), are Reginald Scot's *Discoverie of Witchcraft* (1584), Galileo Galilei's *Dialogue on the Two Chief Systems of the World* (1632), Sir Thomas Browne's *Pseudodoxia Epidemica* (1646), Cotton Mather's *Magnalia Christi Americana* (1702), Jonathan Swift's *Gulliver's Travels* (1726), Samuel Johnson's *A Dictionary of the English Language* (1755), Lawrence Sterne's *A Sentimental Journey* (1768), Samuel Pepys' *Memoirs of Samuel Pepys* (1825), *The Book of Mormon* (1830), Walt Whitman's *Leaves of Grass* (1855), Samuel Clemens' *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* (1885), James Joyce's *Ulysses* (1922), and Joseph Conrad's *Tales of Hearsay* (1925). Galileo's *Dialogue* (1632), proposing "that the earth moves around the sun," was adjudged heretical by the Holy Office of the Inquisition and placed on the Church's *Index of Prohibited Books* in 1633 on which list it remained for the next two hundred years.



Wallcase contains representative works from the Mark Ranney Memorial Collection of fine bindings. On the table is William M. Sloane's Life of Napoleon Bonaparte which won the Gold Medal for bookbinding at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in 1904, and for which Mrs. Ranney paid $1,000 a volume. The work was artistically bound in crushed levant morocco, a highly polished goat skin leather which readily absorbs colored dyes, by Hertzberg Monastery Hill Bindery, Chicago.

The Brewer-Leigh Hunt Collection comprising 2,355 volumes and 1,885 manuscripts or letters written by Leigh Hunt and many of his literary friends, was purchased for the Library in 1934 with the help of an anonymous donor. The collection, originally brought together by Luther A. Brewer, founder of the Torch Press of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, is particularly strong in "association books." Association books contain handwritten comments and inscriptions by their authors or famous owners, often on fly-leaves and in margins surrounding the text. A particularly excellent association copy is *The Meditations of Marcus Aurelius Antonius* (1692) which includes a bookplate from the library of Thomas Carlyle on its inside front cover, and the presentation inscription in Leigh Hunt's own hand on the fly-leaf opposite the title page: "No un-Christian present at Christmas, either in poverty outside or riches within, to dear Thomas Carlyle from his affectionate friend Leigh Hunt. December 27, 1836." Noteworthy in the collection is a first edition, first printing, of John Keat's *Poems* (1817), his first published book of poetry. *Poems* was presented to the Library as a gift from Mr. and Mrs. Randolph Hearst, Jr. and added to the Brewer-Leigh Hunt Collection in 1963.

An exhibit of selected letters from the Edwin Thomas Meredith Papers: (right case) includes letters pertaining to Meredith's candidacy for President in 1928, (center case) includes letters which Meredith received from Franklin D. Roosevelt, Herbert Hoover, and Calvin Coolidge, (left case) letters pertaining to Meredith as Secrtary of Agriculture, (wall case) letters relating to Meredith's support of William Gibbs McAdoo for the Presidency in 1924. The collection totals approximately 28,000 letters and related materials. The cartoons were drawn by Ding Darling.

Extra-illustrated books are those from which the original binding has been removed—letters, portraits, documents, prints, and drawings inserted between the pages of the original text—and then rebound in the enlarged size. Two gift collections—the Foreman M. Lebold Collection and the Mark Ranney Memorial Collection—contain outstanding "extra-illustrated" books. The Foreman M. Lebold Collection, comprising forty-six manuscripts and manuscript letters, one photograph, one broadside, and seven rare books given to the Library in 1955

by Mrs. Lebold, includes Adrian H. Joline's *Meditations of an Autograph Collector* (1902) to which has been added forty-seven letters from Fitz-Greene Halleck, Augustin Daly, Ben Perley Poore, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Mary Howitt, E. L. Bulwer, William Cullen Bryant, Wilkie Collins, Thomas Wentworth Higginson and others. The letters were inserted opposite the page of the original text which mentioned the name of the author of the letter. Originally published in one volume, the addition of the letters necessitated rebinding the work in two volumes. The Mark Ranney Memorial Collection comprising 3,700 volumes of which 3,000 volumes were bequeathed to the Library in 1907 by Mrs. Ranney, includes William M. Sloane's *Life of Napoleon Bonaparte* (1896). Originally published in four volumes, Sloane's *Napoleon* was enlarged with portraits of Napoleon, portraits of Napoleon's family and other famous people, pictures depicting battles, maps of battlefields and cities, original handwritten documents, and letters signed by Napoleon's officers and ministers. Each page of the original text as well as each page of inserted material was then inlaid in large-sized handmade Whatman paper swelling the original size to twelve volumes. Additionally, the work was artistically bound in *crushed levant morocco*—a highly polished goat skin leather which readily absorbs colored dyes—by the Hertzberg Monastery Hill Bindery of Chicago, Illinois. It won the Gold Medal for Bookbinding at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis in 1904. The magnificence of the set is evinced by the price Mrs. Ranney paid for it—$1,000 per volume.

Dr. Mark Ranney was a lecturer on insanity at the University of Iowa College of Medicine at the time of his death and had a great fondness for books. Although the library which his wife, Martha, built and preserved in his memory is noted primarily for its exquisite leather bindings, the books on literature, history, pottery, porcelain, tapestry, lace, sculpture, coins, gardens, music, Egyptian art, Dutch interiors, French cathedrals, and Gothic and Renaissance architecture are significant as well. A book which added to the collection out of monies provided by Mrs. Ranney to further fill out the collection is Thornton Wilder's *The Bridge of San Luis Rey* (1927) which includes handwritten signatures of both its author and its illustrator, Rockwell Kent.

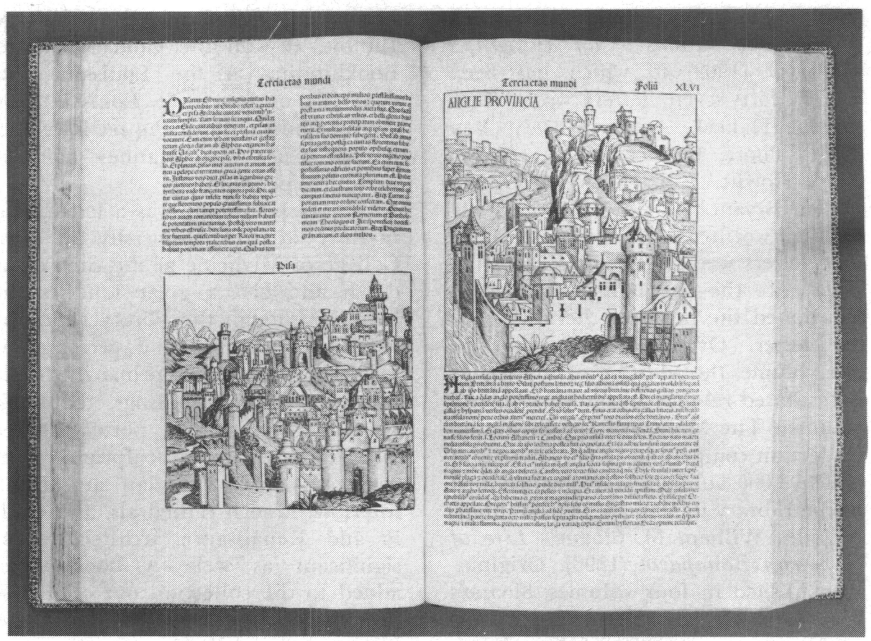
The Bollinger-Lincoln Collection, representing the lifetime collecting efforts of Judge James Wills Bollinger of Davenport, Iowa, was bequeathed to the University Library in 1951. The collection at the time of the gift contained 3,500 books and pamphlets written about Abraham Lincoln, pictures and busts of Abraham Lincoln, four letters and seven notes written by Lincoln, two documents and two endorsements signed by him, manuscripts and other objects associated with him. The appraised value of the gift was $50,000 and at that time the collection was considered one of the largest private Lincoln collections in the United States. Since 1951, the library has acquired by gift and by purchase an additional 900 books and pamphlets, enlarging the collection to 4,435 volumes. Every new book that is published mentioning Abraham Lincoln prominently in its text is purchased for the collection, as well as older books which were not originally included. Books in various formats are included in the collection: first editions—William H. Herndon's *Herndon's Lincoln*, a first edition, first printing (1889); books with artistically tooled leather bindings—Carl Sandburg's *Abraham Lincoln: The Prairie Years* (1926); association books—Bernhardt Wall's *Lincoln's New Salem* (1926); extra-illustrated books—William Eleroy Curtis' *The True Abraham Lincoln* (1903); pamphlets of which there is only one known copy—John Hickman's *Die Zeitfragen and die Prasidentschafts-Kandidaten* (1860); nineteenth century dime novels in their original wrappings—Don Haco's *J. Wilkes Booth, the Assassinator of President Lincoln* (1865); and fiction works portraying Abraham Lincoln, his associates, and family members as leading characters—Ralph Bradford's

The reading room of the Special Collections Department of The University of Iowa Library. The tall cases on the left contain books in the Iowa Authors Collection. In the center cases and right wall cases are books in the Bollinger-Lincoln Collection.

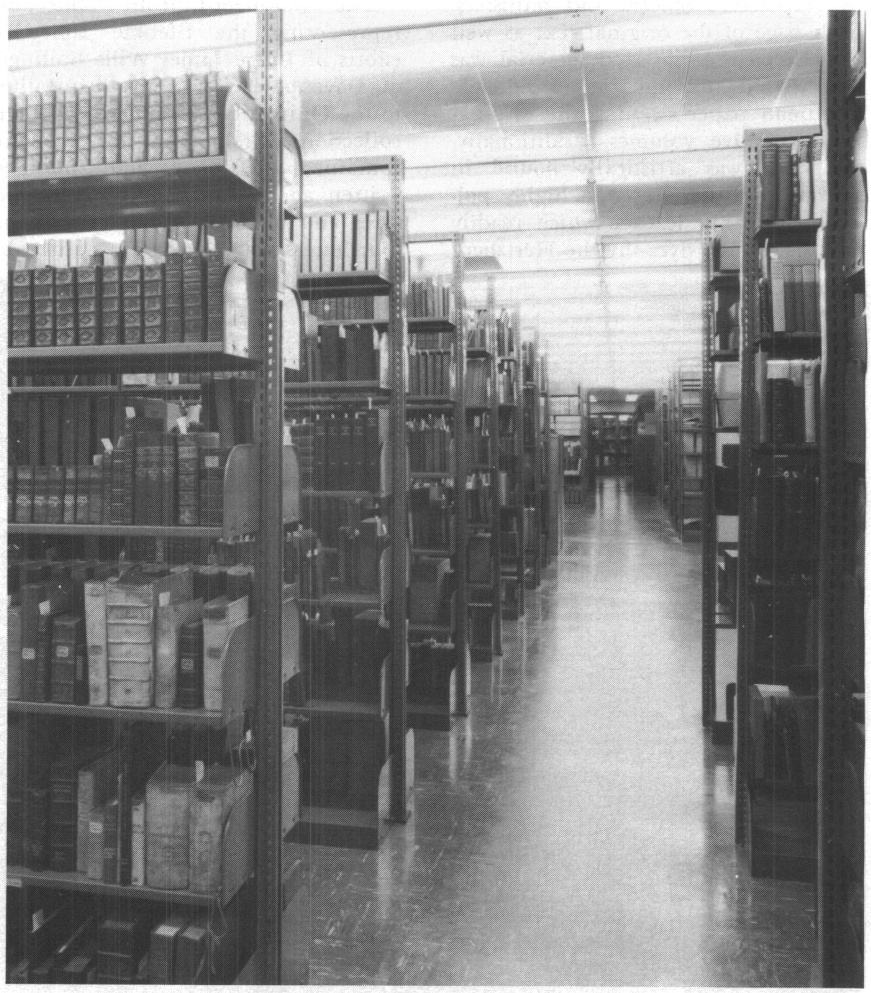
Reprieve, A Christmas Story of 1863 (1940), Walter H. Carnahan's *Hoffman's Row* (1963), and Anet Garrison's *Abe Lincoln at Loafer Station* (1951). An interesting title, *Lincoln, Statesman and Logician,* was written by Judge Bollinger himself and printed by Carroll Coleman at The Prairie Press in Muscatine, Iowa in 1944. The Prairie Press has since moved its location to Iowa City. The most recently published book which has been added to the Bollinger-Lincoln Collection is P. J. Standenraus' *Mr. Lincoln's Washington,* selections from the writings of Noah Brook, Civil War correspondent (1967).

The special collection which includes the largest number of twentieth century novels and works of short fiction is the Iowa Authors Collection, containing some 4,419 books and 355 book manuscripts written by more than 800 Iowa authors. By definition, the scope of the collection contains one copy of every obtainable edition—both in English and in foreign languages—of every book written by a native born Iowan or by a non-native Iowan who has lived more than twenty years in Iowa. Such for example are the hardcover and paperback editions in English, French, German and Spanish of Wallace Stegner's *A Shooting Star* (1961) and the English, Danish, Norwegian, German and Italian editions by Honore Morrow's *On To Oregon* (1926). Many Iowa authors have presented the library with gifts of their book manuscripts, galley proofs, corrected page proofs, and correspondence files leading to the first editions of their works. Handwritten and typewritten drafts in several stages of completion, galley proofs, page proofs, letters exchanged between the author and his editor, and publicity surrounding the publication of MacKinlay Kantor's *Andersonville* fill fourteen manuscript boxes. A similar importance is to be found in the eleven boxes of materials leading to the final publication of Thomas Duncan's *Big River, Big Man.* Both of these fine books later served as bases for movies. Manuscript drafts and corrected page proofs often reveal to the student writer significant insights into the changes, growth, development of ideas, and creative process at work in the mind of the author. Biographies of sixty of Iowa's leading authors and listings of their published works are presented in Frank Paluka's excellent new book, *Iowa Authors,* which recently has been published by the Friends of the University of Iowa Libraries.

Among the more than one hundred fifty manuscript collections in the Library, twelve each contain more



Two woodcut illustrations in Hartmann Schedel's Liber Cronicarum, widely known as The Nuremberg Chronicle (1493), depicting the Italian city of Pisa and the Province of England. Artists were Michael Wolgemuth and Wilhelm Pleydenwurff.



The "closed stacks area" of the Special Collections Department. This area is not open to casual browsing but all the books may be used individually in the reading room by filling out a written request. On the left of the aisle are books in the "X" collection and on the right are books in the Brewer-Lehigh Hunt Collection.

than 10,000 letters. Notable among these twelve are personal papers of Woodrow Wilson's last Secretary of Agriculture—Edwin Thomas Meredith. Born in Avoca, Iowa in 1878, Edwin Meredith began a highly successful publishing career in 1896 when he became part-owner of the *Farmer's Tribune*. In 1902 he created *Successful Farming* and with increased prosperity *The Dairy Farmer* (1921) and *Better Homes and Gardens* (1924). As a candidate for the U. S. Senate in 1914, as a candidate for Governor of Iowa in 1916, as Secretary of Agriculture in 1920, as a political supporter of William G. McAdoo for President in 1924, and as himself a candidate for President in 1928, Meredith formed many lasting national friendships. His correspondents included among others: Newton D. Baker, Bernard Baruch, Fred Biermann, Arthur Capper, Calvin Coolidge, Jay N. Darling, John W. Davis, Samuel Gompers, James W. Good, Clyde L. Herring, Herbert Hoover, Cordell Hull, William M. Jardine, Breckenridge Long, Frank O. Lowden, William G. McAdoo, Andrew A. Mellon, George Fort Milton, Hollins Randolph, Daniel C. Roper, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and Henry Cantwell Wallace. The total collection comprises approximately 28,000 letters and related materials.

Of the remaining collections open to reading and research a number *must* be mentioned: the Edmund Blunden Collection, containing 247 books and 480 manuscripts or letters relating to the contemporary English poet of the same name; the French Revolution Collection, comprising 8,000 political pamphlets printed during the years 1788-1799, supplemented by French newspapers and government publications; the Ding Darling Collection, providing nearly 6,000 of Ding's cartoons in their original large-size format; the John Springer Collection, including 1,850 books on the history of typography; the Harvey Ingham Collection of approximately 500 books on the American Indian, and the History of Hydraulics Collection of approximately 500 books dating from 1513 to 1960. Among the non-book, letter, and manuscript collections are the Levi O. Leonard Collection of several thousand items dealing with the Union Pacific Railroad in the latter part of the nineteenth century; the Vawter-Redpath Chautauqua Collection of letters and contracts relating to the Chautauqua movement of the 1890's; the Edwin Ford Piper Collection of Ballads and Folksongs; Progressive Party Papers, 1942-1963; the Charles Bernard Hoeven Papers, 1925-1965; the Karl M. LeCompte Papers, 1939-1959; the William Francis Riley Papers, 1933-1956; the Ben F. Jensen Papers, 1939-1965; the William A. Logan Papers, 1890-1930; the Frederick E. Biermann Papers, 1933-1960; the Charles Almon Dewey Papers, 1890-1958; the John C. Lewis Papers, 1896-1956; the Ray Burdett Griffin Papers, 1855-1901; and the papers of many other equally notable Iowans. Many interesting aspects of these collections have been discussed in *Books At Iowa,* a magazine published twice a year for the Friends of the University of Iowa Libraries.

The continued growth of the University Library's rapidly expanding special collections of books and manuscripts depends, in considerable part, on the good will and generosity of its patrons and users. The Library's present manuscript interests lie in collecting the correspondence, speeches, diaries, manuscripts, and personal papers of notable Iowans—local, state, and national leaders in all fields of endeavor—literature, the arts, politics, the sciences, government, journalism, and business.

(Reprinted from THE IOWAN, *Spring 1968)*

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125TH YEAR

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LBI AWARDS SILVER BOOKS

The Library Binding Institute has once again presented Silver Book Awards to four individuals who have been cited for outstanding library service.

Each year, members of LBI in the United States and Canada are invited to nominate individuals for the awards, after which the awards committee selects those nominees who, in their opinion, have made the most significant contribution to the library profession.

Miss Gertrude D. Coward, Director of Library Services, Charlotte-Mecklenburg County Schools, Charlotte, N. C., was presented the Silver Book Award by Mr. Ralph Evans, General Sales Manager of Bound to Stay Bound Books, Inc., Jacksonville, Illinois. The surprise ceremony took place last May in the new administration building of the County School System. The book was engraved with the following inscription: "Through dedication and innovation, she has established a comprehensive library program for the Charlotte-Mecklenburg County Schools."

Mr. Charles W. Robinson of the Baltimore County Public Library received the Silver Book Award from Mrs. Marie Ruzicka Gross, President, Joseph Ruzicka, Inc., Baltimore, at the annual conference of the Maryland Library Association in April. Mrs. Gross read the following citation: "He has advanced library science through the development of the first computer-produced book catalog in the United States."

Miss Sarah Lewis Jones, Chief Library Consultant of the Georgia Department of Education, was presented the Silver Book Award by Mrs. Margaret Knight, President of the National Library Bindery Co. of Georgia, Atlanta, Ga. The following inscription was engraved on the book: "She has dedicated herself to providing better school and public library service to the people of Georgia."

Dr. C. F. Reynolds of the Falk Library of the Health Professions at the University of Pittsburgh, was presented the Silver Book Award by Mr. Roy Eckler, Sales Manager of the Weise-Winckler Bindery, Inc., Cincinnatti, Ohio. The book was engraved with the following inscription: "In recognition of his work with the Rockefeller Foundation in establishing medical libraries in Nigeria and Thailand."

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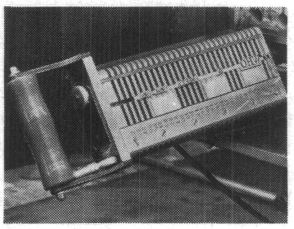

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NATIONAL LIBRARY BINDERY CO. OF GEORGIA CELEBRATES GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY

The first Library Bindery in the southeast was founded in 1920, by the late Mr. Gerard B. VanDeene who had already built library binderies in Indiana, Massachusetts, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York. The plant has been located in the city of Atlanta since its inception, first in the Old Lullwater Building, then at Spring and Simpson Streets. In 1930, the company moved to its own building at 2395 Peachtree Road, where it has remained ever since.

Gerard VanDeene was a recognized leader in the Library Binding profession and played a tremendous part in establishing and raising industry standards to the point where they became the foundation of the current standards now adopted by the Library Binding Institute.

The year after the formation of the bindery, a young man, fifteen years old to be exact, by the name of Zack G. Haygood joined the firm. Fondly known as "Zack" to his many friends and associates, he became manager of the business at the age of 32, and seven years later purchased it.

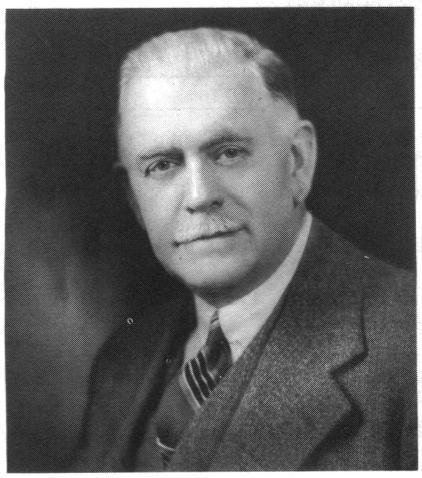
Since 1930, the plant's facilities on Peachtree Road have more than doubled, and management is presently contemplating further expansion. Employee relationships are excellent, with an average of fifteen years service among plant personnel.

On March 13, 1962, the business suffered the loss of Zack Haygood, at which time his wife, Margaret, became President and Treasurer. J. T. Tolbert was named Vice President and Manager; Jack Tolbert, Secretary and Assistant Manager; and Raymond E. Cagle, Plant Superintendent.

The National Library Bindery Co. of Georgia is now looking forward to providing another fifty years of service to the library binding industry and the schools and libraries of America.

The present location 2395 Peachtree Road, Atlanta.

Employees of National Library Bindery Co. of Georgia take pride in their work and plant.



Gerard B. Van Deene.

from left to right: Jack W. Tolbert, Margaret Knight, J. T. Tolbert.

Zack Haygood.

THE LIBRARY BINDING MANUAL

tells what

for librarians, administrator

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APPENDICES

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1. Cunha, George Daniel Martin, *Conservation of Library Materials,* Scarecrow Press, Metuchen, New Jersey 1967, Chapter 1 – Historical Material.

2. Reavis, W. Elmo, "The Stream of Bookbinding", *Pacific Bindery Talk,* April-May-June, 1938.

3. Reavis, W. Elmo, "Book Sewing Distinguished From Book Stitching", *Pacific Bindery Talk,* November 1937-January 1938.

4. Hearings before the Sub-Committee on Antitrust and Monopoly of the Committee on the Judiciary, U.S. Senate, 89th Congress, Second Session, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1966. Letter from Harry N. Peterson and Maxine LaBounty to Dan Lacy, April 2, 1965. Letter from Dudley A. Weiss to Harry N. Peterson, April 19, 1965.

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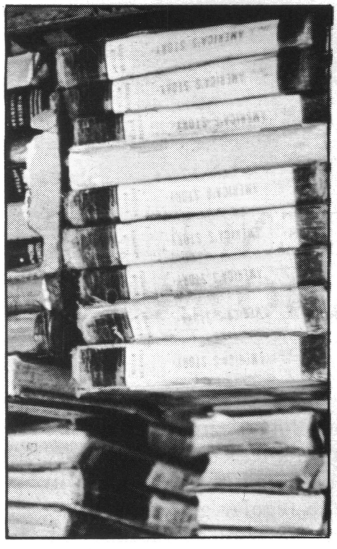
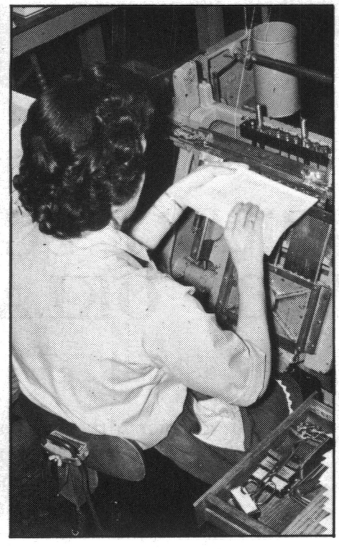
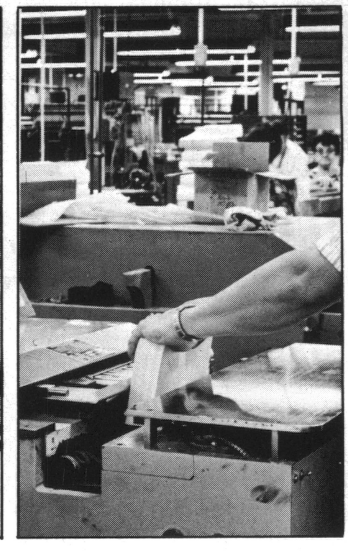
13. Federal Funds For Your School and Library, Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

it's all about...

ɔurchasing agents, students of library science

The 1971 edition of The Library Binding Manual has been prepared under the direction of Dr. Maurice F. Tauber, Melville Dewey Professor of Library Science at Columbia University's School of Library Service. It will be published in the spring of 1971. The Table of Contents and List of Appendices indicate the extent of coverage of material relating to the maintenance of library materials through the use of library binding.

An earlier edition, also known as The Library Binding Manual, which was published by the American Library Association, and prepared by Louis N. Feipel and Earl W. Browning for the Library Binding Institute, showed a long felt need for this information by librarians. It was a successor to earlier literature which, in much simpler form, covered various aspects of library binding.

Subsequent to The Library Binding Manual, the Library Binding Institute prepared a Handbook, of which some 25,000 copies have been distributed. The new manual is intended to meet the needs of professional librarians, administrative personnel, including non-professionals in positions of purchasing responsibility and administrative responsibility in libraries, and students in library science schools. The volume contains much material that is new and much that is merely a summary of established good practices which have appeared in different publications in the past. But for the first time, it will all be together in one easy-to-read volume.

At this time we are offering the new Library Binding Manual at a special pre-publication price of $4.95.* Please fill out the coupon below, enclose in envelope with check or money order payable to The Library Binding Institute, and mail to LBI.

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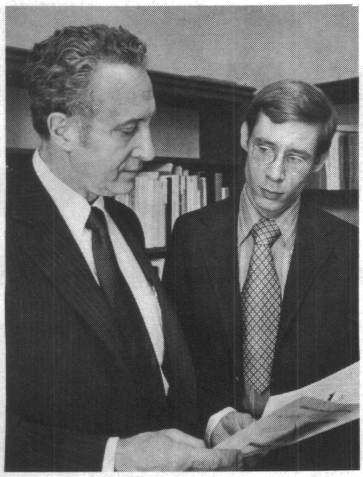


By Dr. Frank J. Bertalan, *Director of the School of Library Science, and* **Jay Mumma,** *first president of the School's student organization.*

THE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA

While for many years library educators have been witness to the statement that the increasing importance of the library in modern society has increased the demand for well-qualified graduates competent to staff the different types of libraries, it now appears, with dramatic clarity, that the statement has reached its zenith of impact. Librarianship has never before experienced its current inventory of challenges and dilemmas. The range of confrontation now involves the complexities of technical, sociological and economic-oriented aspects of modern life.

The faculty of the School of Library Science of the University of Oklahoma has been deeply immersed and eagerly dedicated in its endeavors to identify emerging new problems, and simultaneously to continue its progressive efforts with the traditionally existing older ones. A number of mission-directed committees have been recently established, some have student representation. Sufficient time has elapsed for an encouraging assessment of real forward movement. Several of the committees will be identified along with their respective assignments and anticipated achievements. Although prior to the appointment of the new committees, the faculty as a whole had from time-to-time considered and acted upon such matters as course content, curriculum revision, admission and other policies, the newer effort brings into much closer and concentrated focus those recent and developing problems which a progressive library school must resolve.

Possibly the most critical of the newly functioning faculty committees is the one studying curriculum revision. Though its final report will be issued later in the current academic year, certain decisions have been voted upon and adopted by the general faculty. Coming under close scrutiny have been the previously undergraduate prerequisite courses which in essence constituted actual graduate study. When originally prescribed as a required sequence, these core courses had been retained since 1952 as a vestigial recognition of the former fifth year bachelor's degree prerequisite for the then newly-emergent master's degree in library science. As ultimately reconstituted, these courses will become integral parts of the regular graduate course offerings. This committee is also evaluating the proper role which should be accorded two important elective courses—directed readings and directed research. At a recent faculty meeting insight into the problem was very much deepened. Still another of its deliberations will be brought to bear upon the desirability of cognate graduate courses which have been required as a portion of the degree requirement. Among the advantages attributable to the curriculum revision committee's efforts now clearly discernible are: all students will be able to complete the masters degree requirements within a calendar year; there will be improved articulation within the School's program and since students will have a less rigid program, individual needs may be accommodated under the guidance of a faculty advisor.

Another of the new committees has already concluded the essential function for which it was established, namely, the adoption of well-considered policies involving the scheduling of extension courses. In recent years the absence of a uniformly defined role the School should have assumed with the University's overall extension program had resulted in a lack of necessary coordination. Although the Extension Program Committee will continue its surveillance of all extension activity, the main thrust of its mandate has been attained. A more defensible and meaningful program is already assured.

In view of the increased overall competence of the School's faculty in recent years, an Advanced Program Committee was established. The purpose of this group which comprises, in part, membership from outside the Library School, is to study and make recommendations for interdisciplinary programs with other University departments leading to the doctoral degree. The committee will also explore the

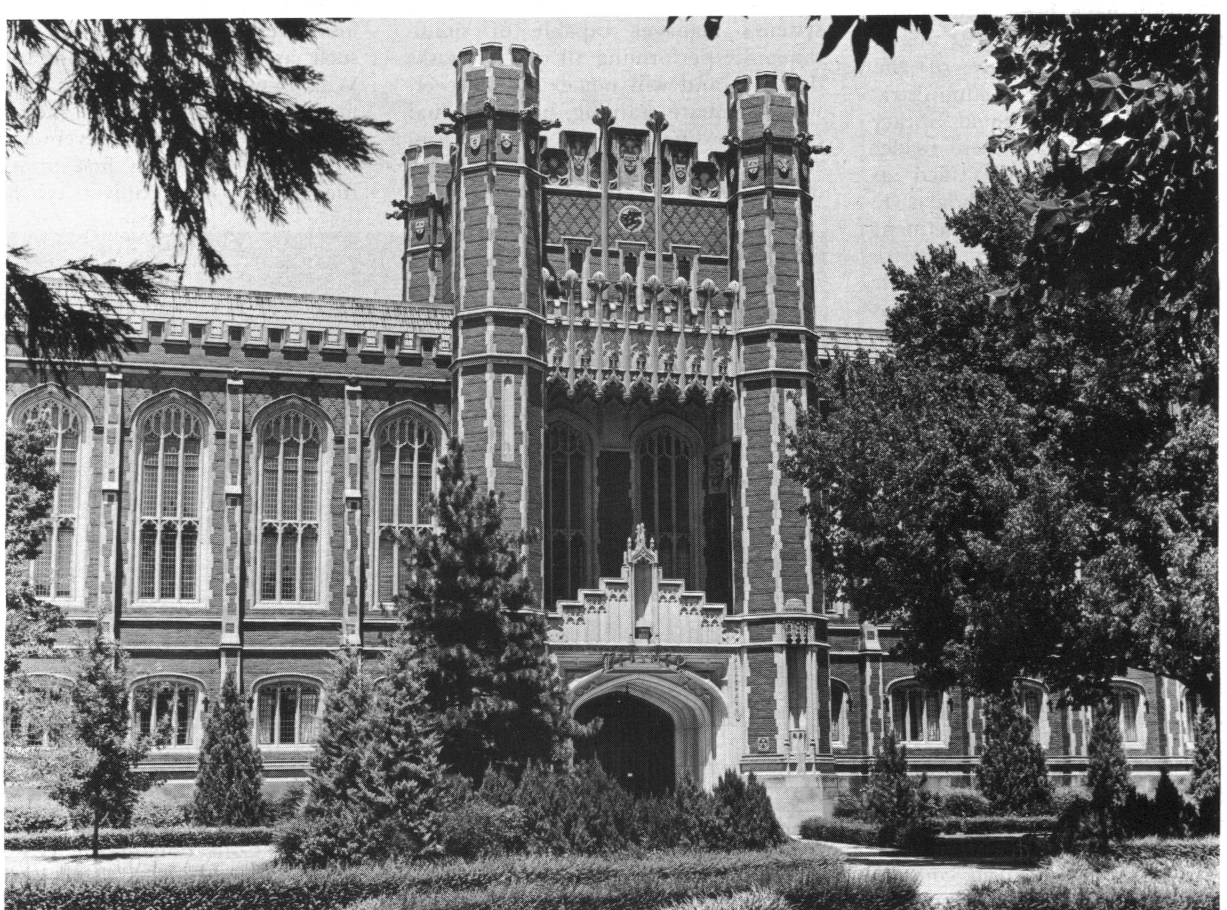
feasibility of offering a doctoral degree within the School itself.

A new Admissions Policy Committee is also at work. Its mission is to define more clearly the standards which applicants for admission must meet. Although the Graduate College has regularly enforced certain general requirements, a more specific statement on the part of the School is considered necessary. Two recent developments are predicating such action. First is the increasing number of applicants for whom the School must provide more careful screening, and second, an apparent narrowing of the national gap between the supply of and demand for graduates of accredited library schools.

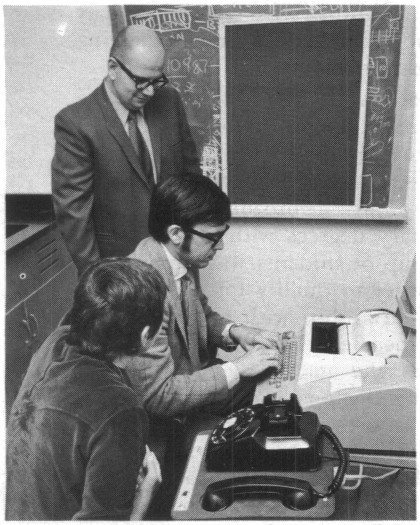
Though a problem has to be recognized and isolated before it can be evaluated and subsequently solved, it is perhaps easier for us to identify what needs to be done than it is to determine precisely how it will be done. Moreover some problems which we readily acknowledge have yet to resolve themselves in a manner which will make an accurate evaluation more feasible—for example the evolving technical function of automated and/or improved information storage and retrieval. Widespread endeavors during recent years to cope with the role library schools should properly play with respect to automation and computer involvement have resulted in the generation of much impressive theory and somewhat less in the demonstration of practical achievement. Perhaps this is as it should be. In any event, the stage has been set for scientific or empirical breakthroughs which will better align theory with practice. Though confidence in the ultimate achievements of information science, including in a broad sense its relationship to the library's administrative structure, may have suffered occasional reversals, the emerging picture is an encouraging one.

The faculty of the School affirmed its belief in the value of interdisciplinary programs in the field of librarianship by approving an interdisciplinary doctoral program with the School of Industrial Engineering as a first step toward a broader program of doctoral interdisciplinary degrees with other departments. The initial group of students was admitted in September 1969. In order to qualify for admission, a master's degree in librarianship with high scholastic attainment has been specified. This new comprehensive program involves the management of library systems and leads to the Doctor of Philosophy degree. Though the degree is presently granted with the approval of and under the administration of the School of Industrial Engineering, within a four year period the School of Library Science will assume full administrative responsibility. In the meantime representatives of the two Schools function jointly in the selection of candidates and the approval of their respective courses.

The interdisciplinary program recognizes that the library has traditionally been the primary source of documentary information for education and research. The library's informational resources have been utilized only to the extent that appropriate information could be obtained in a useful form with a minimum of user frustration. Previously this utilization has been extensive, for the library-user relationship operated on essentially a one-to-one basis in a leisurely atmosphere with minimum decisions re-



The School of Library Science classrooms and offices are located in the Bizzell Memorial Library.



Dr. Raymond Lutz, Associate Professor of Industrial Engineering, provides guidance to William Smith and Ruth Risebrow, doctoral students in the interdisciplinary program in the Management of Library Systems, as they use the computer terminal.

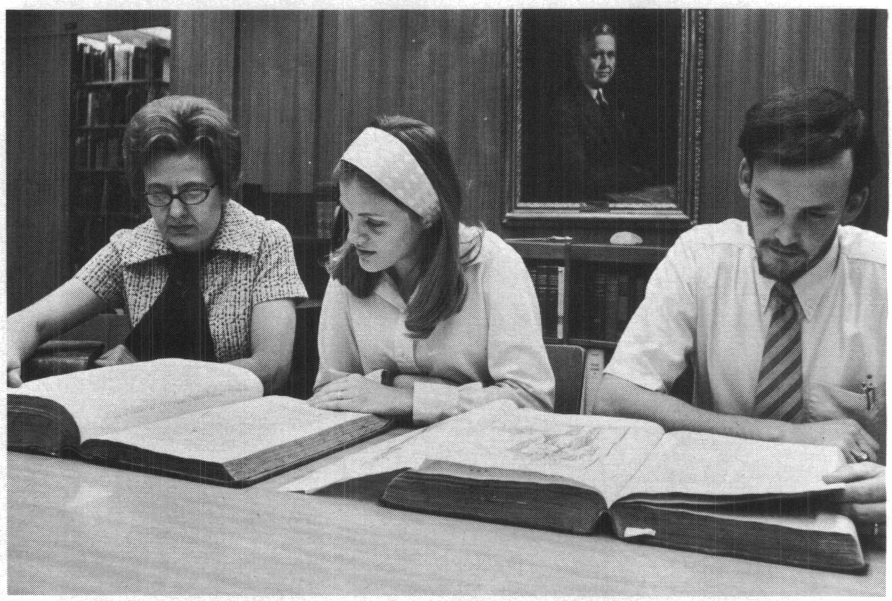
quired from the librarian or the patron to obtain the proper information. Thus the librarian could act as a scholarly advisor.

The need for such a program rests in large measure upon the observation that libraries as storers and purveyors of information have been undergoing critical changes during the past fifteen to twenty years. In many of the technical, functional and administrative aspects of the traditional library program, changes have been made; still others are being identified as necessary and inevitable. Thomas F. Parker offered a probing indictment when he stated " . . . librarians are long on practical knowledge of their work but short on systematic analysis of the tasks they perform. As a result, traditional tasks go unanalyzed, inefficient methods go unsurveyed, personnel training is almost entirely oral and user needs are estimated by intuition and flawed memories of past experience."[1]

It would be relevant to consider the two broad general areas of change now confronting many libraries. First is the tremendous increase in the quantity and complexity of the information which must be bibliographically controlled. Second is the need for establishing and/or revamping management procedures and policies. With the vast amounts of new data constantly arriving, each requiring highly technical decisions as to proper storage and retrieval procedures, and with the demand for more rapid and compreensive access to these data based on minimal instructions, the role of a librarian is being changed to one of a manager of highly complex information retrieval systems.

The role of system manager which is being thrust upon the librarian is foreign to previous scholarly training. While traditional functions such as the archivist will still be in demand, a new breed of librarian may well emerge, the library system manager. Many library systems, including public, university and special libraries, have long since become multi-million dollar operations. Thomas F. Parker further comments that as budget requests do and must escalate, institutional administrators are becoming aware of lacking justifications of program budgeting and cost-benefit analyses. The new librarian must be conversant with the system to be managed, namely, the library; so he must master the contemporary fundamentals of library science—the necessary traditional doctrine. Furthermore, he must also be adept at applying modern technology such as systems analysis to utilize effectively computerized data retrieval and operations research to simulate and optimize library operations. Finally, he must realize the psychological and physiological limitations of man so that the system may be optimized with respect to the benefit of the user and not try to force man to fit the machine. Obviously, a system's manager capable of simultaneously performing all of these tasks does not and will not exist. However, with adequate training, an individual could coordinate a team of librarians, scientists and technicians that could develop and operate library systems of the future in an optimum manner with due consideration of the noted variables.

The librarian of the future must be trained to test alternative policies: What fraction of the yearly budget should be allocated to the purchase of books and what fraction of the annual budget to the purchase of periodicals? What would be the impact on the library of a change in the composition of the student body through, for example, the establishment of a system of Junior Collges, or through large enrollment increases, or through a change in the current distribution of students among the various disciplines? Within the library *system* itself, Operations Research techniques are applied to obtain optimum solutions for specific problems. Some of these problems, yet unsolved, were posed by Professor Philip Morse in his recent book and are paraphrased in the following sentences. How should books (periodicals, etc.) be placed in regard to their accessibility? Can the frustration of the user in not finding a particular reference be measured against the cost of moving and storing books in a less accessible region? What is the value of browsing? What will be required of the proposed automated systems of information retrieval to allow browsing? What is the "utility" loss when references are unavailable, such as during the binding period? What should be done when there are more books than accessible shelf space? How should library inventories be controlled? Who has first priority to the library in a university? Should



Students examine new additions to the DeGolyer Collection of the History of Science and Technology, one of several renowned special collections in the University of Oklahoma Libraries which serve as valuable resources for library science students. (left to right: Marcia Goodman, library assistant in the DeGolyer Collection, Karen Lehr, Steven Preston).

there be a central library or branch libraries?[2] Answers will be sought for these questions and both the "questioning" and the "answering" phases of the Operations Research work will be integrated into the students' course work to provide the maximum educational experiences and applied research capabilities.

The School of Library Science has, particularly within the past two years, recognized developing sociological and technical changes in the broad area of librarianship by developing and introducing new courses and seminars. Also a newly conceived student organization has been encouraged and offered faculty guidance. In a sense the organization and involvement of students in the administrative aspects of library school management may be considered a sociological trend.

Newly introduced seminars are presently concerned with the provision of library services to disadvantaged clientele, with literary censorship and with professional library education. One of the new courses, as contrasted with seminar offerings, is directed towards an analysis of public library service for children. This course has as its brief description: principles of public library service to children, organizational techniques, developing special services and programs and survey of types of materials available in children's library work. The description of another new course entitled Administration of School Library Systems reads as follows: administration technique for multiple school building library programs, survey and direction of services of a centralized library center within a network of libraries of elementary and secondary schools and study of new approaches and technological advances in the organization of a library system.

The recently established student organization has adopted the acronym ALSO (Association of Library Students at Oklahoma). Students and faculty exist in a pleasantly symbiotic relationship; here at the University of Oklahoma School of Library Science several developments have forged a further unity and involvement that is unique in the history of the school, have greatly enhanced the quality of the graduate program, and are perhaps worthy of further documentation.

Within the School there has been no dearth of traditional faculty/student classroom interaction; after class, however. this structured involvement tended to collapse. The problem did not lie with the faculty, but rather the students themselves: we each steamed onward in our singularly isolated "Librarian-Ships" (. . . that pass only briefly in the night, to coin a cliché) hardly pausing to acknowledge each others presence save as competition.

It is this attitude which, vigorously attacked by the faculty and a group of especially concerned students, has been successfully altered. The formation of ALSO, the Students' Organization, in May of 1970 has provided an element of cohesion for our alarmingly disparate student body. Despite the ever-present factors of apathy, dissimilar ages and backgrounds, differing goals and career plans, the student body has become just that: an organized interactive group oriented toward responding to felt and expressed needs with activity programs designed to both satisfy those needs and provide the basis for professional (or pre-professional, if you will) unity and involvement.

Student Marcia Goodman makes use of the Social Sciences area card catalog.

The initial activities of the organization were, and continue to be, project oriented: an examination file was gathered, a speaker's program was implemented, a continuing series of visits and tours of area libraries was organized, new-student orientation packets and programs were prepared, a curriculum/faculty evaluation system established, and last, but by no means least, a rousing series of beer-busts and (for the more temperate) *coffee clatches* are being enjoyed by all. Unusual? Perhaps not, but this is the *first* time in the 41-year history of our school that students have bothered to get together in an organized manner.

Such student organizations are widely acknowledged to be a "good thing." Ours is, and we have cultivated an image of both responsibility and responsiveness to the needs and goals of the school, its faculty, students, and administration. This image has borne fruit, for we provide more than a social focus—we have a role in the decision-making function of the school. Two student representatives, *cum* voting privileges in that august assemblage, attend faculty meetings; the Student Curriculum Revision Committee works closely with its faculty counterpart; every level of the Faculty Committee Structure is open to student participation.

This is the second factor that one

The Curriculm Committee, formed during 1970-71, is working on a major study and revision of the curriculum. The committee is composed of three faculty members (Harry Clark, Dell Hewey and Laverne Carroll) and two elected student members (Steven Preston and Marion MacInnis).

may consider to be singular: at the University of Oklahoma faculty and students are working together to accomplish objectives of mutual benefit. The collaboration of the School's director and an interested student in producing this portion of the present article is only a superficial example of this involvement. In the continued development and restructuring of the program of the school itself will the impact of this involvement be most profound and lasting.

There have been, of course, conflicts and confrontations, but they have been minor and no cause for a schism of student/faculty interests. Indeed, so long as both units of the whole pursue the goal of entering and enhancing the profession through an educational program of increasing effectiveness and relevance, no schism need be anticipated. An energetic and involved student body combined with an equally involved and energetic faculty can do nothing more to justify the appellation "Oklahoma Sooners" (our time-honored state motto), for we will indeed achieve the goal of a true faculty/student community Sooner than most.

Students have several noteworthy collections and faculties readily available for their use. Those interested in archival specialization have the option of studying with the curator of the manuscript division. Two related special collections are the Frank Phillips and the Western History repositories. The Phillips Collection is now comprised of over 26,000 volumes devoted to the history of Oklahoma, Indians, original manuscripts and other archival materials, public documents, and the Southwest. Contained in the collection are many rare volumes, and several photographic collections. The Western History repository was begun with the aid of the Rockefeller Foundation. It reflects the history and contemporary life of Oklahoma and the Southwest. Many significant collections of manuscripts and archival materials have been received from private and public individuals and their families, business firms, and institutions. Also available is a large collection of microfilm holdings, maps, and old newspapers.

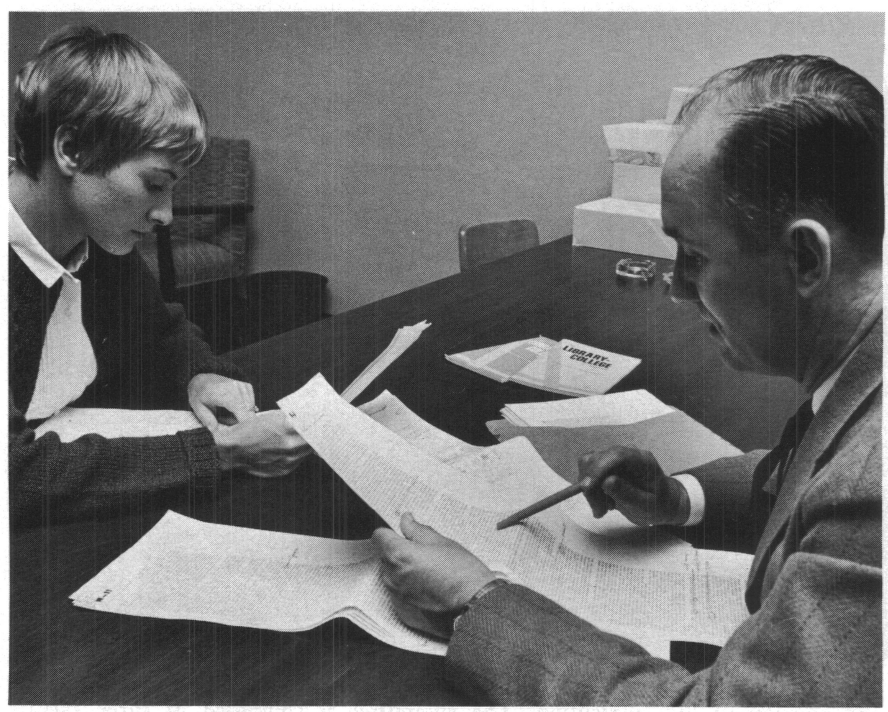
Each year a number of students avail themselves of the opportunity to delve into a study of one or another phase of the history of science. The study of the history of science is a child of the twentieth century. It was an avocation of retired scientists until the middle of the century when it burst forth as a new branch of intellectual history. The University of Oklahoma was one of the earliest educational institutions to enter this new academic field, due to the efforts of a noted alumnus, an imaginative president, and a number of devoted members of the faculty.

The alumnus was E. DeGolyer, oil prospector, intellectual, and book collector, who in less than a decade put together for the university a remarkable collection of the notable scientific works, from the beginning of printing to the present century. Gifts of books and money to buy books, from 1949 until his death in 1956, established a specialized library in the history of science and technology that demanded further growth and use in research and teaching. The Collections' curator, Duane H. D. Roller, McCasland Professor of the History of Science, has been extremely successful in this endeavor.

A considerable number of individuals have given additional collections: the Henry Crew, Paul Klopsteg, Brooks Hall, and Jens Rud-Nielsen Collections have joined the DeGolyer Collection. The History of Science Collections presently comprise some 37,000 volumes, the finest separate library in the history of science in existence.

Presently at the University of Oklahoma six historians of science teach a dozen different courses in this discipline to some 700 students each year. A rapidly growing graduate program has already provided Ph. D.'s to the faculties of many universities in the United States and Canada.

The History of Science Collection, housed in separate quarters in the Bizzell Memorial Library, is one of the showplaces of the univeversity. Here faculty, students and visitors can see a remarkable array of rare, precious, and important books, some of them over 500 years old: the first printing of Euclid's *Geometry* (1482), Hrabanus Maurus' *Opus de universo* (1467), Isaac Newton's *Principia* (1687), Antoine Lavoisier's *Traite de chimie* (1789). Here is a drawing by Newton on the launching of an artificial satellite, and a dozen first editions of Galileo, four with his own handwritten notes. The title page of his first major work, *Sidereus nuncius* (1610) is inscribed by Galileo to his close friend, the poet Gabriello Criabrera. This work showed the observed rotations of the satellites of Jupiter, confirming the Copernican theory of the universe. The first edition of Nicolaus Copernicus' *De revolutionibus orbium coelestium* (1543), presenting this theory of a non-earth-centered universe, is also a treasured possession. Other works include Robert Hooke's *Micrographia* (1665), probably the earliest work to reflect the use of the compound microscope; the *Kalendarium* of Johannes Mueller, printed in Venice in 1476 at the press of the famous E. Radolt, which contains the earliest known printed title page; and Robert Boyle's Sceptical Chymist (1661) of which only a dozen copies are known. Four hundred editions of Darwin's works can be found here as well as the first editions of most of the works of Johannes



Dr. Howard Clayton, editor of the *Library-College Journal,* confers with Mrs. Dorcas Scalet, Administrative Assistant for the Journal.

Kepler. The Atomic Age is represented by a copy of the rare first edition of the Smythe report, published in 1945, on the work of the Manhattan Project. These are a few of the books that characterize the landmarks in the history of science in the past 500 years.

The Collections are also rich in the early scientific journals: the first, *Journal des scavans (1665-1792); the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London* (1665 to date), comprising over 300 volumes, upon which Thomas Huxley once remarked that if every book in the world except the *Philosophical Transactions* were destroyed we would still have a reasonably accurate, though of course incomplete, record of what has gone on in science since the 1660's; the complete *Histoires* and *Memoires* (1665-1947) of the French Academy of Science; the first German scientific journal, *Acta eruditorum* (1682-1731); the *Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh* (1788 to date); and the *American Journal of Science* (1819 to date), to name a few of the most outstanding.

In most cases the first editions are supplemented by several later editions. To aid further in carrying on an active program of study and research, the necessary secondary sources are also to be found here: the early dictionaries and encyclopedias, commentaries and translations, handbooks and textbooks, and bibliographies. These, in addition to current studies in the field, all make up a well rounded and important research and teaching center noted for its excellence in America and abroad.

In a typical year from twenty to thirty students manifest their desire to qualify for medical librarianship certification. An elective sequence in this specialty is offered by the librarian of the University of Oklahoma Medical School. The course has been accredited by the Medical Library Association. For one semester students are required to commute on Saturday mornings to Oklahoma City, a not unreasonable ride of approximately twenty minutes duration. An extensive collection of bio-medical books and other materials are conveniently at hand. Graduates during the past three years of the existence of the medical librarianship elective have been appointed to various hospitals and medical schools in many states.

At the present time the faculty continues busily engaged in the consideration of proposed goals for the School. Those which will be adopted, in essence are as follows:

The goals of the School of Library Science are to provide professional education for persons wishing to prepare for a career in librarianship, to strengthen all types of library service by cooperating with librarians, educators and others in the presentation of colloquia and workshops, to encourage engagement in research for advancement of knowledge in the profession, and to contribute to the advancement of library science through participation in other professional activities.

Professional education should enable students to gain ability in organizing and retrieving information in whatever form it may be recorded, in perceiving and dealing with problems of library administration, and in initiating research. Professional education should foster an appreciation of the role of libraries in civilization and understanding of the purposes and methodologies of library users, and a commitment to freedom of access to all information.

The presentation of colloquia and workshops provides current awareness service to practicing librarians and is vital to the dissemination of ideas in a growing profession. The graduate school is the appropriate agency to assume responsibility for this form of continuing education.

A profession can only advance in recognition as it develops knowledge and theory based on research. The graduate school must lead in the examination and analysis necessary to formulate problems and attempt their solution.

By encouraging faculty and students to participate in such activities as professional meetings and conferences sponsored by other libraries and educational institutions, the school may contribute to the exchange of ideas which is vital to the advancement of library science.

[1] Thomas F. Parker, "The Missing Stream: Operations Management in Libraries," *Library Journal*, XCIV, No. 4 (January 1, 1969), 42.
[2] Philip M. Morse, *Library Effectiveness: A Systems Approach* (Cambridge, Massachusetts: The M.I.T. Press, 1968), p. 2.

1970 LBI SCHOLARSHIP TO JERRY SAYE

Jerry D. Saye of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, has been named recipient of the 1970 Library Binding Institute Scholarship. Announcement of the award was made at the 89th Annual Conference of the American Library Association in Detroit last summer. Mr. Saye will use the $1,000 scholarship to continue his education at the Graduate School of Library and Information Services at the University of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Saye achieved an outstanding academic record as an undergraduate at Wisconsin State University, Oshkosh. He graduated magna cum laude in 1968, with a major in history and minors in education and library science. Following his graduation from college he spent two years on active duty with the United States Naval Reserve, with assignments in the areas of data processing and reclassification of library materials at headquarters U. S. Pacific Fleet, Hawaii.

The LBI Scholarship was established in 1958, and is awarded annually by the American Library Association to a worthy United States resident student to further his or her library education, without regard to race, color, creed, or geographical origin. The award is administered by the Library Education Division of ALA.

Prior to the final selection of this year's recipient, 149 inquiries were received and 60 completed applications processed.

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IN MEMORIAM

CHRISTIAN W. GROSS
(1902-1970)

Christian W. Gross, treasurer of Joseph Ruzicka, Inc., and general manager of its Baltimore office for the past 25 years, died on October 24, 1970, at the age of 68. He graduated from the University of Maryland Law School in 1921, and immediately began work in his father's meat wholesaling firm. After World War II, he joined the Ruzicka firm which was owned and operated by his in-laws. Chris Gross was active in a number of civic and professional associations and was an ardent golfer. He was one of those rare gentlemen who was admired and respected by everyone who came into contact with him and he will be missed by all.

LAWRENCE E. HERTZBERG
(1907-1970)

Lawrence E. Hertzberg, chief executive of Hertzberg-New Method, Inc., and Monastery Hill Bindery, one of the country's oldest binderies, died on October 5, 1970, at the age of 63. He was a recognized expert in the bookbinding field and was responsible in 1961, for the development of Perma-Bound Binding, a patented method for reinforcing and rebinding paperback books. He served as Director of Library Binding Service, Des Moines, Iowa, Director of Library Binding Insitute, Boston, and Trustee of MacMurray College, Jacksonville, Illinois.

G. D. JECKLIN
(1912-1970)

G. D. Jecklin, vice president of Gane Brothers and Lane, Inc., died on October 14, 1970, at the age of 58. He had been associated with Gane since 1933, and will certainly be missed by his many friends in the bookbinding industry. He was a graduate of the University of Missouri where he played football, basketball and baseball. He was an ardent hunter and fisherman.

THE HINGHAM PUBLIC LIBRARY— SOMETHING FOR EVERYONE

By MARTIN A. SUMMERFIELD

Walk into the Hingham Public Library, Hingham, Mass., and the first thing to attract your eye is a large sign on the wall behind the circulation desk advertising the showing of the films "Frankenstein" and "Dracula." These are just two of the films shown on Friday evenings as part of a regular program to attract young people to the library.

For 85 years the Hingham Public Library was housed in an old wooden building and by 1965, was totally inadequate to serve the town's needs. At that time, after much discussion, the annual town meeting appropriated the necessary funds for construction of a new library which would be located next to a new town office building, forming a civic center complex. The two buildings would be similar in detail, grouped around a common courtyard and connected by an arcade and bridge. They would share the same facilities, service drive and parking area. The library would encompass an area of 21,880 square feet with an ultimate capacity of 100,000 volumes. It would be designed to serve the town for at least 25 years.

It was evident from the very beginning that the new library, under the direction of Walter T. Dziura, town librarian and an instructor at Simmons College's Graduate Library School, would be a success. He opened the facility by transporting the books and other materials from the old structure to the new by means of a human chain composed of better than 500 volunteers from the town's schools. This unique "booket brigade" saved the town better than $2000 and unnecessary delay. The new facility opened its doors to the public in November, 1966.

The programs currently provided by the Hingham Public Library are wide-ranging and geared to serve all segments of the community. Starting with the library's youngest patrons, several programs are provided throughout the year which have been designed to stimulate a continuing interest in the library's resources. First, there's a children's room complete with educational toys and puzzles to attract the child's attention while mother is picking out books or browsing in other sections of the library. In three years the library has already worn out three sets of furniture in the childrens' area. Throughout the year the library holds story hours for children 3-5 years. For the older children there's a series of films, shown on Thursday and Friday afternoons, including such favorites as "Do You Keep a Lion at Home," a Silver Award Winner at the Venice Film Festival, and "Cassandra Cat," winner of the Special Jury Prize at the Cannes Film Festival. Easter egg coloring contests and "name the storybook character" contests are also popular among the youngsters. In the summer, some junior staff members hold children's creative dramatics programs to provide the opportunity for "acting out," which is often missing in formal programs.

High school students, besides reaping the advantages of a progressive library, hold a series of what

View of the front entrance of the Hingham Public Library, Hingham, Mass.

The main corridor of the library which served as stage for a fashion show this past fall.

Popular paperback books and posters are regularly sold in the lobby of the library.

they call "coffee hours." These are in fact merely miniature rock or film festivals, held on Friday nights in the downstairs lecture room once per week in the summer, and less frequently the remainder of the year. The usual program features a local rock group, complete with amplifiers and microphones. As many as 100 students are generally in attendance and the affairs are chaperoned by adults chosen by the students themselves. They plan their own programs and clean up the room afterwards.

During Christmas vacation last year the Friends of the Hingham Public Library made sandwiches and cold drinks for the college students using the library to study for exams and write papers. Known as the "college canteen," the program was run effectively for five days following Christmas and was most appreciated by the students benefiting from it.

Everything from guitars to tape recorders to Polaroid cameras may be checked out of the library.

The children's room provides attention-getting games and furniture for young visitors.

Student enjoys listening to recorded music at the Hingham Public Library.

Older folks in Hingham are truly spoiled by the number of activities available to them at the library. Throughout the year there are lectures held downstairs and exhibits held upstairs almost every week. Among the many lectures which have taken place include talks on the stock market, oriental rugs, conservation and pollution. Many of these are slide or film lectures. One of the most interesting talks was given by Mr. John Richardson, a collector of antiques. In the past fifteen years he has found over 10,000 antiques, including Spanish pirate treasure, in the towns around the South Shore. While most of the above are sponsored by outside groups using the library's meeting facilities, the library staff very often sponsors exhibits in the upstairs exhibition hall. *Doll* collections and "100 years of Christmas costumes" have been exhibited in the gallery as have the works of a number of local artists, photographers and sculptors. The adult film society also meets in the library and reminisces with old movies, starring W. C. Fields and Charlie Chaplin. Among the most unusual events ever to take place in the library, however, was a fashion snow held on the main floor just a few weeks ago.

The Friends of the Hingham Public Library are very active in library affairs and have done a great deal to increase the size of the library's collection. It was only through their generous gift that the library was able to purchase audio-visual machines, with supplies, that are available for home use.

An added attraction for adult patrons is the free coffee which is served in the adult browsing room of the library throughout the day. A number of books are stacked in this area, including those on marriage, birth control and other adult subjects. Many of these books are never checked out but are merely "missing in action," only to be returned to the shelves in a matter of days.

Students and adults wishing to use records or tapes in the library must request same at the checkout desk where they are given a set of headphones. The actual record or tape is played in the library's office, with the individual listener plugging his headphone set into one of the many channels located throughout the library.

Another of the library's unusual events is the annual book sale. This is held in the basement meeting room where Friends of the Hingham Public Library, the library itself and others place old books on sale, the proceeds of which go toward new books and materials for the library.

Forgiveness Week was also held at the library this past year. It was devised by Mr. Dziura in an attempt to get back some of the thousands of dollars worth of valuable items that have disappeared over the years. Any item that had been borrowed could be returned in the book drop which is located to the right of the main library entrance or taken to the circulation desk at any time during the week. Needless to say, no questions were asked.

Unlike most other public libraries, the Hingham Public Library has tried to serve its patrons well by providing them with rather unique services. Some of the unusual equipment which may be checked out of the library includes cassette tape recorders, both for

playback and recording use. A small selection of up-to-date tapes are also available for loan. Reel to reel tape recorders may be borrowed as may filmstrip projectors and previewers. For the home movie fan, 8 mm and super 8 mm projectors are available, complete with film editor. Record players are loaned for use with either the borrower's personal records or some of the classical and/or popular records in the library's own collection. Polaroid cameras, including special attachments, are available for the shutter bug, but most unusual of all are the Goya and Gianini guitars. This specialized equipment may be borrowed from 3 to 14 days, depending upon the individual piece. All borrowers must previously have signed a registration card indicating their responsibility for the equipment.

Other materials offered by the library include large print books, foreign books and periodicals, telephone books of major U. S. cities, business and reference materials, and an educational collection provided by the Hingham Teachers Association. Through inter-library loan services, other books and materials are also readily available.

One final note: sometime this past summer a youngster phoned the library requesting to borrow the cactus plants which so attractively grace the main entranceway. Without thinking, the librarian in charge declined the request, but when Mr. Dziura heard of it, he said: "Why not?" Yes, the Hingham Public Library certainly exists to serve the community.

Hingham students joined together in human chain to move library from old to new building.

The upstairs hall is often the scene for exhibits by local artists.

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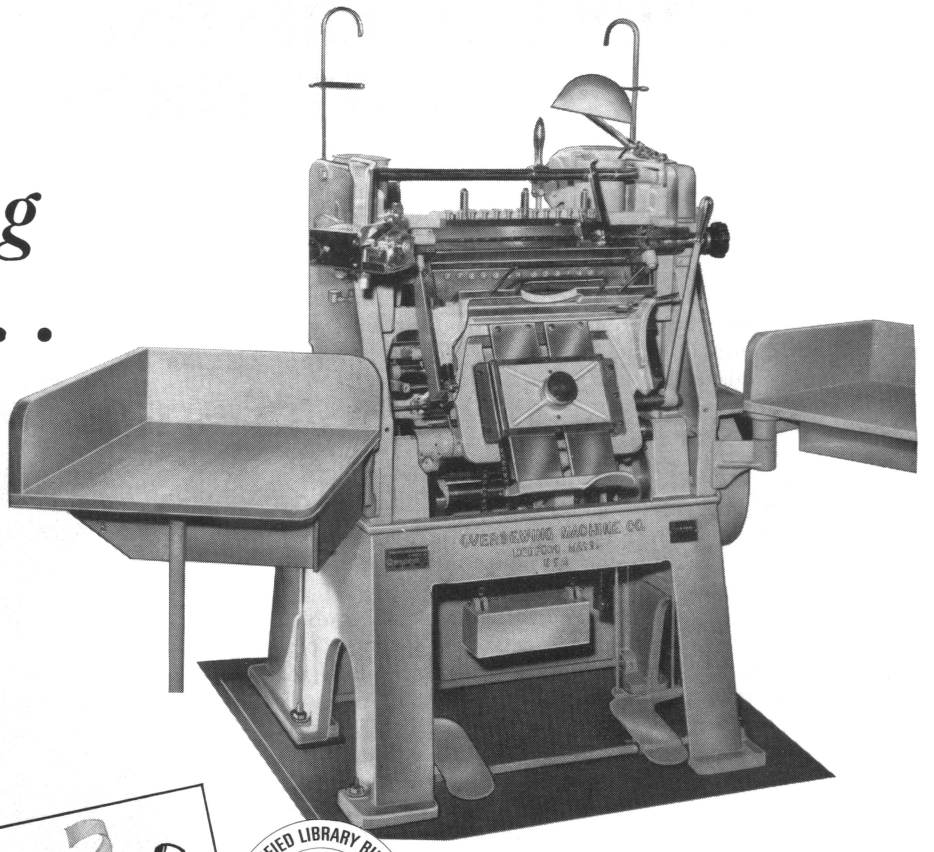

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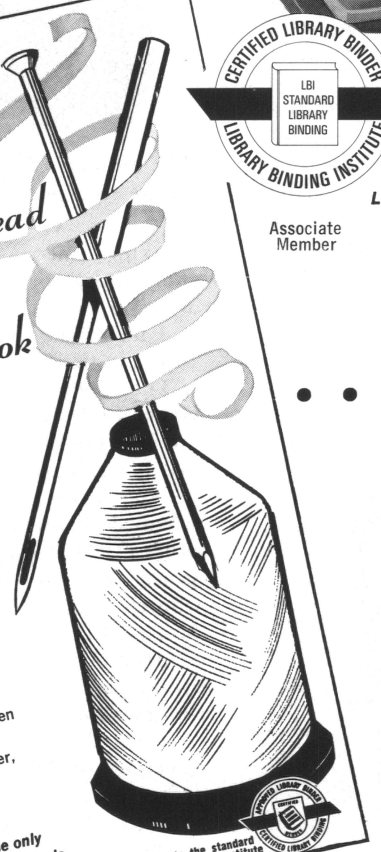

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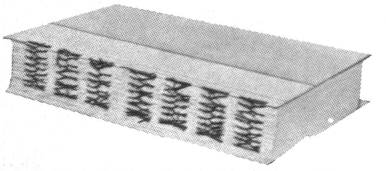

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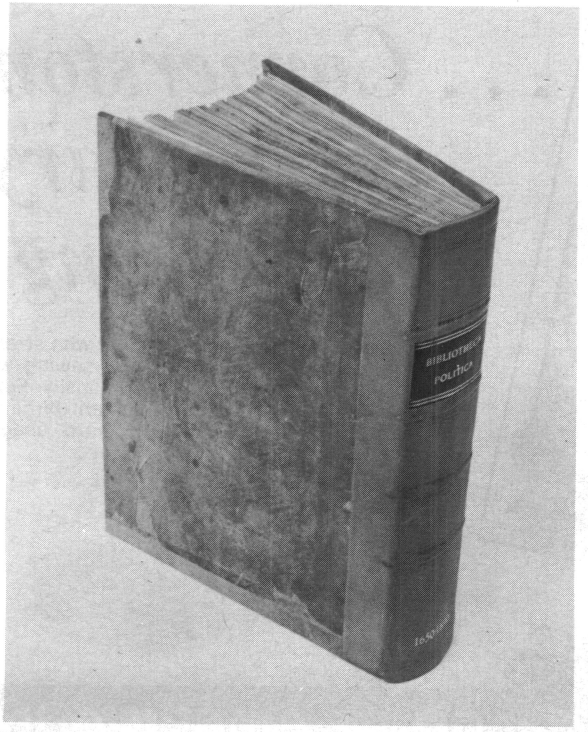
JOSEPH RUZICKA, INC.,
Baltimore, Maryland

There are three books, all in the rare book collection at Juniata College, Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, which we consider the most unusual we've ever bound.

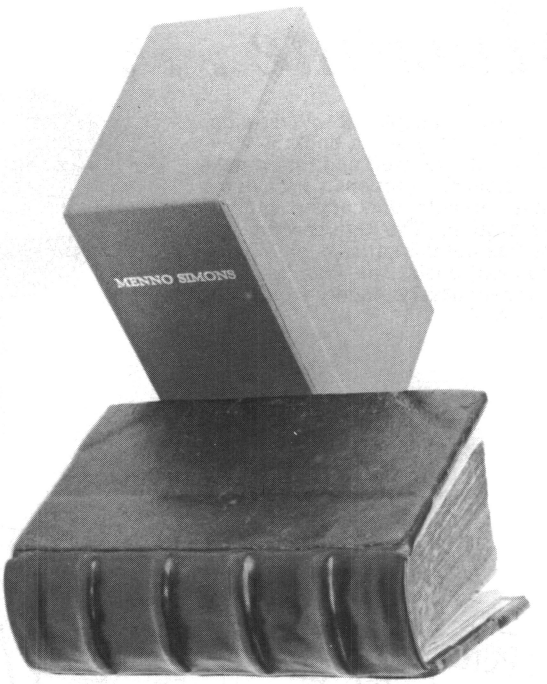
The first, a book bound in human skin, which conjures up unpleasant associations for the post World War II generations, is a strange volume of tracts on tolerance, printed in London in 1692.

The second, contained in the William Emmert Swigart Treasure Room in the L. A. Beeghly Library at Juniata College, is a far more valuable volume. It is the writings on the subject of baptism by Menno Simon, founder of the Mennonite sect in America. The book was published in Amsterdam in 1539 and is the only copy in existence.

Finally, the Ruzicka firm provided a fine leather binding for Juniata's two volume "Swiss Bible," printed by Sensenschmidt at Nuremberg sometime between 1476 and 1478. It is the oldest and probably the most costly specimen in the collection. In the history of the Bible it precedes the translation by Martin Luther, the version most familiar to German speaking Americans. An incunabula, it is one of the choice books of the dawn of printing and offers the art lover hand illuminated capitals, other rubrications and handsome wood cut initials. There are but five copies in the United States.



Bound in human skin, this is a tract on tolerance printed in London in 1692.

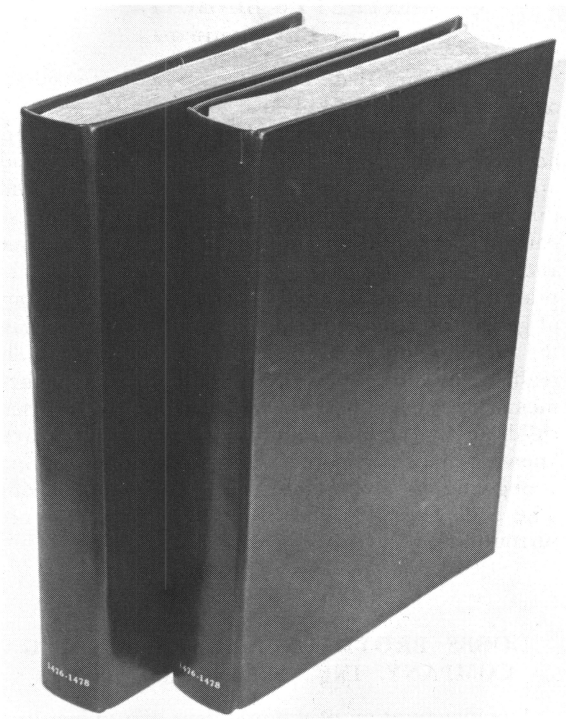


The writings of Menno Simon, founder of the Mennonite sect, published in Amsterdam in 1539.

These books are all in the famous Abraham H. Cassel Collection, which forms the backbone of the Juniata holdings. The Cassell items are considered one of the most valuable special libraries in the field of Pennsylvania-German history. This modest, unschooled Pennsylvania farmer personally collected over 50,000 books, pamphlets and other ephemera which were distributed during his lifetime to the Church of the Brethren Collegiate Institute at Mount Morris, Ill., the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Ashland College (Ohio), Bridgewater College (Virginia) and Juniata College, whose share was 12,000 volumes and 4,000 pamphlets.

It was the boast of Dr. Martin Grove Brumbaugh, governor of Pennsylvania from 1915 to 1919, and twice president of Juniata, "that no man who attempts to write a history of Pennsylvania or of the German population of America can do so without coming to Juniata College." Dr. Brumbaugh, who was a well known historian of Pennsylvania, negotiated the sale of the volumes to his alma mater.

The man who accumulated these books was a plain Pennsylvania German farmer who began his collection at the age of ten. Cassel remained in Harleysville on the family farm for the greater part of his life, reading, studying and trading books. The collection reflects a lifetime interest in religion and the



"Swiss Bible" printed by Sensenschmidt at Nuremberg between 1476 and 1478.

Brethren sect, as well as in history and printing.

Cassel was born in 1820 in Montgomery County. Because of his father's strong religious principles he had no more than six weeks of formal schooling. He developed, instead, his consuming passion for books and reading. On his mother's side he was a descendant of Peter Becker, the first Brethren minister in America and of Christopher Sauer, the printer of the first Bible in an European language in America. Cassel had a brief career as a country school teacher. He died in 1908. *Material submitted by Barnard C. Taylor, College Editor, Juaniata College.*

SOUTHERN LIBRARY BINDING COMPANY, Nashville, Tennessee

The little lady who brought us the most remarkable and interesting book we ever bound was well past eighty years old. She told us that the book originated, was organized and completed by *her* Grandmother. The title of the volume was "My Doll House," and it was made of pictures from magazines and catalogues, a kind of scrapbook; but there was nothing "scrappy" about the Doll House.

The first page was the front doors, double doors cut so that they would open, showing a picture of an entrance hall with a stairway. The scene showing the hallway was pasted on the first page, with the double doors pasted around the edges.

There were pages of four bedrooms with pictures of the pieces of furniture arranged on each page. Brushes and combs were cut out and pasted on dressers, folded blankets on the foot of beds, curtains at the windows, and a picture or two on the walls. The bedspreads were so arranged that the dolls could be put to bed and covered with the spread.

The parlor had pictures of horse-hair covered sofas, tables, potted ferns, and a grate with the coal hod pasted beside it. The mantel had vases of flowers placed on it, and the dining room showed the most beautiful table and chairs of the day, a sideboard and food on a tea cart, ready to serve.

The kitchen had a wood stove, the door of which opened displaying a pan of *browning* biscuits. There was an odd sink high off the floor. A chopping block had the picture of a roast on it and a plucked chicken lay there with its head dangling off the block.

There was a well-stocked pantry with cut-out cans, loaves of bread, containers of sugar, coffee and lard (not vegetable shortening).

The bathroom contained a bathtub very different from ours today. A mirror was on the wall. High on the wall above the commode was the water closet, with attached wire for flushing. (This was a city dwelling, for rural homes did not have bathrooms before the turn of the century.)

Each page contained a room and each room was completely furnished in the finest pieces of the day. "My Doll House" was both an entertaining and interesting lesson in history.

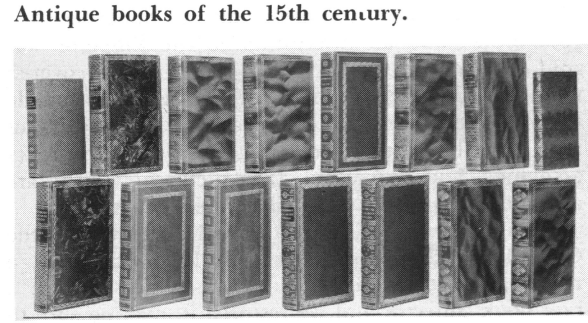
The little girl of long ago who concocted this fabulous, wonderful and lovely piece of art work certainly must have spent many happy full days putting it together. *Material submitted by Mrs. Ethel Paul Reavis.*

KALMBACHER BOOKBINDING COMPANY, Toledo, Ohio

The most interesting and exclusive work to be bound by Kalmbacher was for His Holiness, Pope Pius XII.

The text of this volume was handwritten and designed in the 14th-15th century style by the Sisters of St. Francis. Each chapter started with a cloister initial letter with beautiful colors and goldleaf decorating. It was truly a work of art. The cover was white maroquin leather, sumach tanning and anilin colour, and the endsheets were moiree silk with hand tooling. The title on the front cover was duplicated

Antique books of the 15th century.

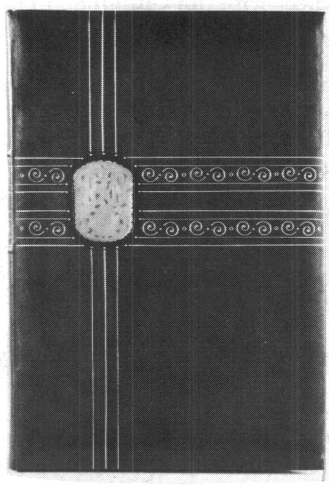


Antique bindings by Kalmbacher.

with cloister initial letters, each with a different color background and inlaid. The front and back covers were also richly hand-tooled. The text inside could compete with any of the 15th century work.

At present, Kalmbacher has several antique volumes in their shop for restoration, including the following:

Xenovontis Philosophi—1551
Paedagogus by Joan Thomaes—1582
Tractatus De Nullitabitus—1552
Scriptorum Publice Propositorum—1561—2 volumes
Computus Novus et Ecclestatsticus—1517



Guest book, bound in green morocco, with platinum tooling and inlaid jade.

Among the most glamorous books ever to pass through the plant was a guest book—bound in dark green morocco with gold silk endsheets, inlaid jade and platinum tooling.

MOTTER BOOKBINDING CO., Muskogee, Oklahoma

The book, *Families of Flowering Plants in Ethiopia,* was written by a professor at Oklahoma State University who had been on assignment at Haile Selassi University in Ethiopia. The book was printed by the Oklahoma State University Printing Department and since O.S.U. President, Robert Kamm, was making a trip to Ethiopia and wanted to present a copy of the book to Emperor Haile Selassi, we were asked to bind the book in a fine binding. The book was bound in red oasis grain morocco with a green morocco inlay on the front cover. A replica of one of the flowering plants and the title, both in English and the Ethiopian language, were stamped on the front cover. The inside edges of the cover were gold tooled and an inscription to the Emperor was gold stamped on the skiver fly cover. A box covered with black leather and lined with white silk was made to hold the volume. The book was delivered to us and picked up upon completion by a University airplane. Unfortunately, the pictures which are available are not clear enough for reproduction.

Another book with an unusual history was the Confederate Soldier's "Pocket Bible," which had a mini ball hole through the center. It belonged to a rare book collector and we restored it, making sure to leave the hole in place.

EVERETT'S BINDERY, Bossier City, Louisiana

One volume that has always been considered outstanding is a book of love letters. They were the personal correspondence between a young lady and her fiance and were highly treasured. The young lady approached us to bind the letters during the time that she would be attending a football game in Austin, Texas. While enroute to the game, she met and fell in love with another young man and promptly married him. Her new husband, in a spirit of generosity beyond his years, permitted her to have the binding finished. We don't know whether he realized the inner warmth she would draw from these memories during her golden years or the pleasure children and grandchildren would receive from knowing that their mother and grandmother was once young and in love before their father came along. The book itself was beautiful, but the circumstances surrounding it gave it a special interest.

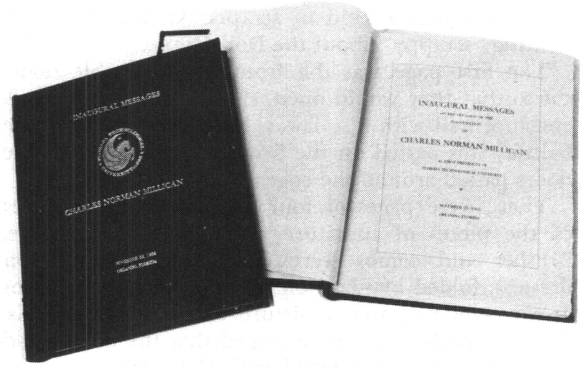
DOBBS BROTHERS LIBRARY BINDING COMPANY, INC., St. Augustine, Florida

The inauguration of the president of a university is always on august and solemn occasion, but the inauguration of the first president of a new university is all that and more, for it is an historic event as well. As such, it is not only properly recorded in the annals of the institution itself, but the many congratulatory letters, telegrams and messages from dignitaries, persons of prominence in the field of education and public life, nationally and internationally known, are most worthy of preservation in the archives of the recipient.

Much preparatory work in arranging the many felicitous messages into appropriate categories and impartial sequence is required and of no little importance. Good taste and a sense of artistry is needed to achieve the aesthetic results, sought and hoped for.

Two volumes, handsomely bound in black Morocco, with each letter, telegram and card mounted on deckel-edged, white Teton Text, and bordered in gold, were presented by Mr. Francis J. Dobbs to Dr. Charles N. Millican, first president of Florida Technological University in Orlando, Florida.

The front cover and title page of both volumes were properly embossed, with the University's



Two volumes bound in black Morocco with telegrams, letters and cards mounted on deckel-edge paper to commemorate the inauguration of a "first" college president.

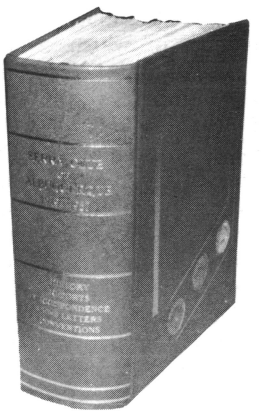
ornamental seal, the "Pegasus," as the focal point of the front cover. Multiple raised bands, panel lines in gold and the title lettered lengthwise on the spine completed the simple design and style of the two commemorative volumes. An attractive dual slipcase was also provided to protect the volumes.

LIBRARY BINDING SERVICE, INC.
Des Moines, Iowa

The most interesting set of books ever bound by our firm was in fact bound by our associate bindery, Monastery Hill Bindery in Chicago. The subject was a set of William M. Sloane's *Life of Napoleon Bonaparte (1896).* A full description of this work, with photograph, is described in the article entitled "Treasures of the University Libraries," page 11, of this issue of The Library Binder. The firm known as Monastery Hill Bindery was originally founded in Gramzow, Germany, by Ernst Hertzberg, prior to his coming to the United States.

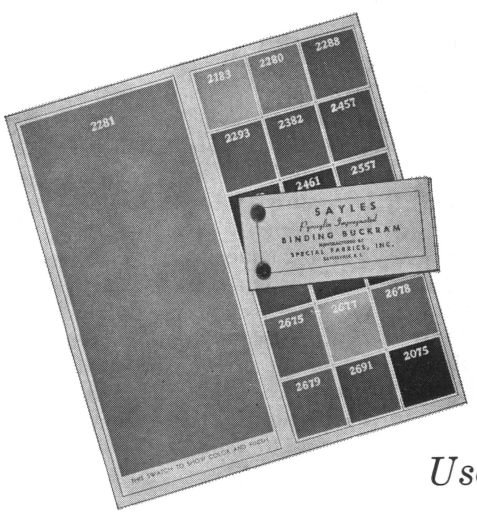
NEW MEXICO BOOKBINDERS, INC.
Albuquerque, New Mexico

Among the most interesting books ever bound by our company was a 6″ thick volume, containing all the important documents accumulated from 1949 to 1969, by the Serra Club of Albuquerque, one of more than 300 such clubs existing in the U. S., Canada, South Amercia, the Philippines, Puerto Rico, and Australia. The volume contains approximately 50 congratulatory telegrams sent at the inception of the club in 1949 (Serra was founded in Oregon in 1931), all of the newsletters issued by the local club since 1949, all major correspondence between the club and its International Headquarters in Chicago, etc. The cover of the volume has three inlaid medallions, silver and bronze, which had been struck in honor of Fra Junipero Serra, the Franciscan missionary who founded the California Missions in the 1700's. The striking of the last of these medallions at the Philadelphia Mint was authorized by the late President Kennedy ten days prior to his assassination.



Serra Club volume with three inlaid silver and bronze medallions on cover.

New! Improved!!



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THE EXTENSION OF BOOK LIFE

By RICHARD D. SMITH

The purpose of this article is to propose several practical methods for extending the life of books. Methods to improve the permanence of books can be developed by considering (1) the natural forces books must resist and (2) the manner in which books are used.

Most books stand, unsought and unused, on the shelf nearly all their lives. During this time, the books are attacked by natural forces, gradually deteriorate, and may become very weak indeed. However, the most embrittled book does not disintegrate until it is disturbed or used. Hence, book life can be lengthened by (1) slowing down the effects of natural deteriorative forces and (2) using books in ways more appropriate to their weakened condition.

In this article, I propose to discuss various applications of two ways to prolong binding and book life. The first way involves treating all binding materials as well as the book itself to increase their resistance to natural deteriorative forces. The second way involves improving the methods of handling books in libraries.

The basic purposes of bookbindings are to protect the leaves, and make the reading of books more convenient. Bindings are attached protective wrappers that minimize wear and tear on the leaves when books are used. Bindings also reduce damage from the environment, for example, from moisture, dust and dirt, and air pollutants. Book designers have been improving books for about fifteen hundred years and the possibility for discovering new ideas is not great. On the other hand, experimental results do indicate that the useful life of cellulosic binding components can be extended through deacidification treatments.

Both aqueous and nonaqueous deacidification treatments may be used to protect binding components like cloth, cord, end papers, tape, thread, etc., from acid attack. The need for and methods of protecting books and paper from acid attack were discussed by experts during the University of Chicago Graduate Library School Annual Conference in 1969. The proceedings of this conference were first published in the January, 1970, issue of the *Library Quarterly,* and subsequently as a hard bound monograph entitled *Deterioration and Preservation of Library Materials,* University of Chicago Press, 1970, edited by H. W. Winger and R. D. Smith. Additional background and references are available in my unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, "The Nonaqueous Deacidification of Paper and Books,' Graduate Library School, University of Chicago, 1970. This article will emphasize nonaqueous deacidification treatments because they appear more convenient for use in binderies and libraries than aqueous treatments. The Chicago Process of nonaqueous deacidification, described in the above references, introduces benign alkaline stabilizing substances and is suitable for the preservation of binding materials.

Pyroxylin impregnated book cloths are the principal material used to cover the boards and backbones of books. They are made up of two physically different but chemically related components: (1) a base of cotton cloth (cellulose) and (2) its pyroxylin coating (cellulose nitrate). Methods to stabilize the base cloth will be considered first. Cotton cloth as well as tape, cords and thread, and end papers normally are composed of natural cellulose fibers. These fibers deteriorate rapidly in the presence of significant quantities of acidic substances. The following discussion is applicable to all binding components comprising natural cellulose fibers because they respond to the same types of deacidification treatments.

Acidic substances, more precisely hydrogen or hydronium ions, catalyze a degradation process that causes cellulose molecules to break up into smaller and smaller molecules of a chemically similar material called hydrolyzed cellulose. The physical properties of cellulosic substances change markedly as they are degraded by acids. Cellulose fibers become weaker and weaker and more and more embrittled the longer the degradation process continues. In extreme cases, the fibers become friable and gentle rubbing actions cause them to disintegrate into a powder.

Such embrittlement and disintegradion can be viewed as advanced and relatively unimportant stages of binding deterioration insofar as most libraries are concerned. Bindings fail initially because certain structural elements, namely the end papers, hinges, cords, tapes, or threads that hold books together, grow weak and break or loosen when the book is used. Presumably, acid-catalyzed hydrolysis is the underlying cause of binding failure as it is of book paper failure in libraries. The deacidification techniques used for slowing the deterioration of book paper can and should be used to prolong the life of binding materials.

The nonaqueous deacidification or stabilization of naturally fibrous cellulosic materials such as cloth, cord, paper, etc., is straightforward. First, the article to be protected from acid attack is impregnated (by immersing, coating, spraying, or otherwise thoroughly wetting it) with a nonaqueous deacidification solution consisting of an organic solvent and a benign alkaline deacidification agent. Second, the solvent is dried or removed from the article in a manner that deposits the deacidification agent throughout the treated article. This treatment may require controlling the moisture content of the materials undergoing treatment as well as the manner in which they are dried. The benefit of a deacidification treatment will vary according to the origin and prior history of the cellulosic material. The extension of potential life may be two to three or more times based on laboratory aging tests with treated book papers.

A nonaqueous deacidification solution currently used to protect very valuable documents contains one part of a 7 percent solution of magnesium methoxide in methanol diluted by three parts of trichlorotrifluoroethane. Theoretically, paper immersed and thoroughly wetted by this solution will take up sufficient solution to deposit thirty to forty times more deacidifying agent than is required to neutralize the acids contained in a severely deteriorated paper. This neutralizing potential is equivalent to the deposit of 3 to 4 percent of basic magnesium carbonate by weight and provides a sound safety margin for protecting irreplaceable documents. Individual books in the general collections of libraries are less essential to posterity

and I consider that a safety factor of three to four rather than thirty to forty provides reasonable protection for nonunique items.

Bindings require greater protection than book papers and minimum levels for deposit of a deacidification agent in bindings remain to be established. Bindings, particularly the critical parts, such as the joints and spines, are far more exposed than leaves to acid attack from the harmful gases absorbed from polluted urban atmospheres. The minimum level of deposit eventually established for magnesium methoxide may reach 2 percent or more by weight of the natural fibrous components in new bindings. The introduction of such high levels into the bindings of existing books may not be possible when general collections of libraries are deacidified by mass production methods. Additional protection could be obtained by treating the less resistant spinal components manually following a mass production treatment of retrospective works. For example, the one to three part solution mentioned could be applied with a small syringe to deacidify the hinges of books. Libraries will probably find that deacidification treatments substantially reduce their repair and rebinding costs.

An alternative approach (in addition to aqueous deacidification) is described both by U. S. Patent No. 2,493,031, *Prevention of Degradation of Textile Fibers by Acids,* issued on January 3, 1950, and by "Decreasing the Acid Degradation of Cotton Sewing Thread," *Textile Research Journal* 16 (January, 1946):26-31. The inventors, J. D. Reid, W. K. Ward, Jr., and L. W. Mazzens, Jr., explained that cellulosic textile fibers, particularly industrial cords, threads, and fabrics, exposed to acid vapors can be protected from acid degradation by depositing within the cellulose fibers at least 20 percent by weight of tri-(2-hydroxyethyl)amine (triethanolamine). This treatment was developed to prevent the weakening of sewing thread used to sew multi-wall paper bags for shipping triple superphosphate fertilizer. Apparently, hydrofluoric and hydrochloric acids evolved from the fertilizer, caused the sewing thread to deteriorate, and the seam burst subsequently when the bag was handled. The mechanisms of acid pick-up, attack, and fertilizer bag failure are analagous to the effect of polluted urban atmospheres on books. The principal differences are urban atmospheres introduce different acids and attack from the outside. Consequently, libraries will probably find that the humicant and deacidifying properties of triethanolamine would protect binding thread, etc., from attack by urban air pollutants and thereby extend binding life.

Pyroxylin coatings form a dense plastic film on bookbinding cloths. A deacidification treatment after the coated cloth is manufactured cannot be expected to impregnate this film thoroughly and deposit a stabilizing agent throughout it. Nonetheless, the theory of using alkaline stabilizing materials to protect the cellulose in paper fibers is applicable to protecting pyroxylin coatings from acid attack. However, the treatment method must be modified from the procedures discussed in my "New Approaches to Preservation," *Library Quarterly,* January, 1970, to harmonize with the manufacture of pyroxlin coatings.

The principal component of pyroxlin coatings is cellulose nitrate. The slow, steady decomposition of cellulose nitrate cannot be prevented but it can be retarded. Cellulose nitrate is less stable than cellulose because some of the nitrate radicals gradually split off the anhydroglucose residues and react with the water (naturally present in book cloths) to form nitric acid. Nitric acid is a strong oxidant and it will cause oxidation degradation of cellulose. In addition, the nitric acid will ionize with more water to produce the hydrogen ions that catalyze the acid hydrolysis of cellulose.

After cellulose nitrate is manufactured, it is normally steeped in boiling water to improve its permanence by removing the sulfuric acid catalyst or ester as well as any residue of nitric acid. Regardless of whether this washing occurs, a deleterious acidic condition is present in unstablized cellulose nitrate or develops within the coating during library storage if preventive measures are not taken. The acidic substances may develop through the formation of nitric or sulfuric acid or other reactions in the coating, or as a consequence of the coating taking up acidic pollutants from the surrounding air. Introducing alkaline substances to protect pyroxylin coatings from acid attack is the most feasible when the coating is still in a liquid stage just prior to its application and fusion onto the base cloth. The actual coating formulations are proprietary secrets, but the solvent systems for pyroxylin coatings usually contain ether and ethanol, methanol, ketones, or esters diluted by ethanol or n-butanol. Magnesium methoxide is one of the alkaline stabilizing chemicals which are soluble in organic solvents and protect cellulose from acid-catalyzed hydrolysis. Hence, magnesium methoxide might be introduced as a coatings component which will prolong the life of book cloths by *neutralizing the* acids in the pyroxylin coatings thereby significantly slowing or preventing the weakening and embrittlement or peeling of the coating. Although this application appears straightforward, further development is desirable to establish the optimum quantity of magnesium methoxide and the proper manufacturing procedure. It is customary to add small quantities of diphenylamine, N, N'-diethylcarbanilide, or 2-nitrodiphenylamine to cellulose nitrate to improve its stability. Consideration of the cost and performance of these chemicals versus that of magnesium methoxide or other alkoxides is warranted.

As another approach to improving binding life, binders and librarians might form a joint committee for discussing the problems of rebinding periodicals with publishers. Although the need for profit may prohibit commercial publishers from widening the gutter margins of many publications, it is possible that scholarly presses and professional societies might find some gentle arm twisting difficult to resist. (In addition, this committee might investigate the suitability of plastics other than cellulose nitrate for coating book cloths.)

Neither binders, librarians, papermakers, or any other of the contributors to library service can prevent books from deteriorating, but they can slow the process. The laws of nature dictate that books will continually deteriorate, but the actual rate will vary according to the quality of the original materials, their use and the storage conditions. Eventually all books will become weak and embrittled and extremely susceptible to damage. Almost all of the books in our library collections can still be used but the bindings and paper of many books have deteriorated so far that use is hazardous. The librarian's dilemma is how to keep weak books available for general patron use and minimize the possibility of permanent damage to their collections. It is virtually useless to worry about what occurs outside of libraries because librarians can not control how patrons handle books. Nonetheless, librarians do control how books are handled in libraries and some changes are possible here that could not help but extend the life of books.

Although the ubiquitous photocopying machine has proved a boon to library patrons, the past and current generations of these machines have not been designed for copying books. They are designed for reproducing letters and other documents of commerce.

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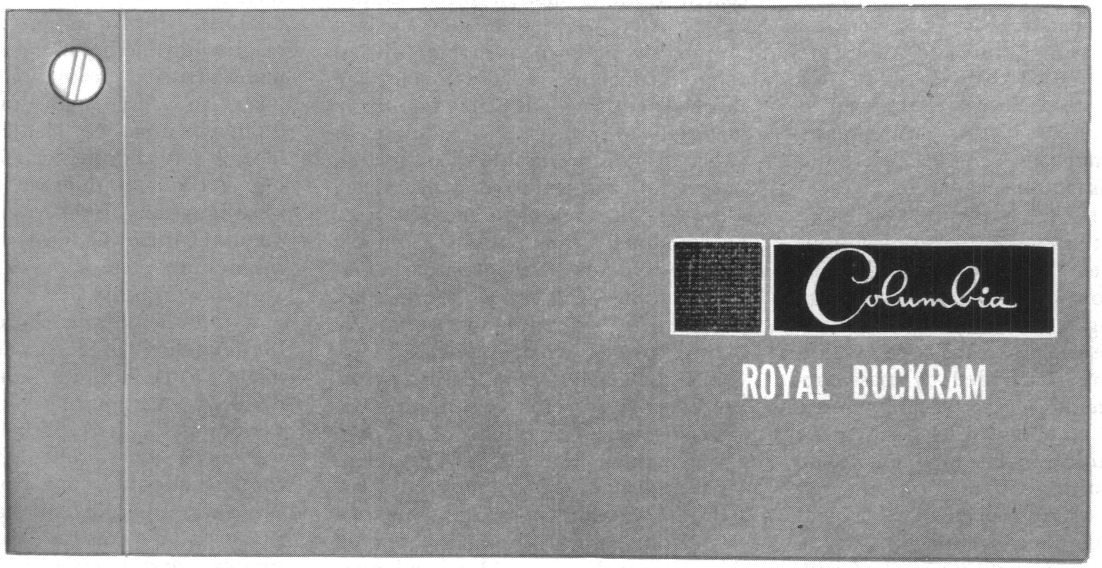

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These copying devices normally have a flat or gently curved glass working surface through which the photocopying occurs. The backbones of weakened and embrittled bindings may break or be damaged when they are forced down flat into the position which single sheets naturally assume. Substantial numbers of books so damaged can never be restored to their condition prior to photocopying. More times than not, the paper is too weak or the inner margin too narrow for conventional rebinding techniques. The book cannot be rebound by anything but expensive hand methods. Hand binding costs are apt to exceed the funds allocated for rebinding and, consequently, another book will be withdrawn from active circulation.

New techniques for producing flexible case bindings look extremely promising, but the ability of such bindings to resist photocopying stresses is not clear. No experimental data appears to be available to demonstrate that the backbones of such case bindings will remain flexible over prolonged periods; and, what is worse, the effects of aging usually are not established when binding designs are evaluated and materials are selected. Moreover, the backbones of millions of books already in library collections have deteriorated substantially and forcing them flat does cause damage. Improvements in binding practice will not necessarily protect these books, the backbones of books which will deteriorate in the future, nor, for that matter, will rebindability be certain at costs libraries can afford. However, librarians could essentially eliminate book damage during photocopying by modifying photocopy machines to suit library rather than commercial requirements.

The changes necessary would require the moving of few, if any, working parts. They consist essentially of modifying the working surface to eliminate the necessity of opening books more than 90 degrees. In principle, the feature common to all photocopying machines is a lens system through which the image passes to be reproduced. The lens system sees the image as though looking down from the apex of a pyramid. Therefore, the lens or reproduction does not require the rectangular box now invariably designed into library photocopying devices. As shown in Figure 1, the exterior side of the rectangular box could be slanted upwards from the lens to form an acute angle with the glass working surface. It would not even be necessary to open a book half way with such a design. Seventy or eighty degrees would be quite adequate to produce good reproductions. Not only would the book be protected from damage, but the quality of the reproduction would be improved. The type images close to the gutter margin would be properly reproduced and legible instead of appearing in the strange psychedelic forms which now occur when books are improperly bound or have narrow gutter margins. This modification would allow libraries not only to achieve greater user satisfaction but it would also free funds for other library needs as rebinding costs decrease.

Although the above comments are valid, it is also true that high quality photocopies are being produced from rightly-bound books without breaking their bindings. Carl J. Himmelsbach, Librarian, Ledgemont Laboratory of Kennecott Copper Corporation, Lexington, Mass., recommends the following method to protect the binding and avoid curvature distortion near the gutter margin. The inventor of this procedure is unknown, but Mr. Himmelsbach began applying the method about 1960. Since that time, his library has used it to produce almost 500,000 Xerox photocopies and, in the process, only one binding has been broken. Most of these 500,000 photocopies were produced from recent scientifict-periodicals which were oversewn and bound at the F. J. Barnard Company, Medford, Mass., according to the LBI standards. Books bound in publishers' trade bindings are regularly copied. Experiences with older works are limited but books with oversewn bindings published fifty years ago and stored in unpolluted locations since that time have been copied.

Mr. Himmelsbach explains his method as follows:

> "We suggest purchasing two wooden dowels, (one 5/8 inch in diameter and the other 1/4 inch in diameter) each at least fifteen inches long, from your hardware store and sand-papering the ends into a smooth, hemi-spherical shape to avoid snagging. Our copying procedure commences by opening the volume, leaves up, to about its middle page. We insert the appropriate dowel in the hollow between the binding cloth (spine) and the backbone of the book, and then turn to the page we wish to photocopy. We turn the volume over and place in into position on our Xerox 720. We hold the volume down in photocopying position by firmly grasping and pressing the protruding ends of the dowel at the top and bottom of the volume. Alternatively, we press down on the protruding end at the top with our left hand and on the botton end with our right elbow. This frees the operator's right thumb to press the *print* button of our Xerox 720. We are able to produce complete to almost complete photocopies of the pages without any of the distortion normally encountered. We leave the dowels at our photocopy machines for the convenience of our patrons. They operate the machines and use the dowels to produce their personal photocopies."

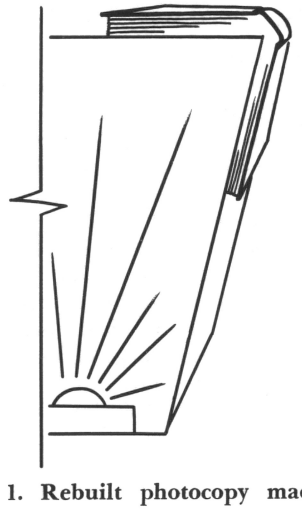


Fig. 1. Rebuilt photocopy machine.

Next to photocopying machines, book return boxes may be the most outstanding of the mindless devices that shorten the life of books. Book shoved into book return boxes conjure up a picture of trees being made into logs as a roaring river tosses them into a log jam. Attendants regularly open return boxes to find books with split spines, covers torn loose or off, leaves ripped, hinges loosened, and crumpled chunks of loose printed paper. The explanation that attendants check the return boxes regularly and do not allow them to fill and overflow is only true when all goes well. Despite the best intentions, attendants do forget and do fall ill. Moreover, book drops are not fixed to reject or stop taking books when they become 20 or 30 percent full, and electrical gadgets to signal this message are never installed. One marvels that librarians can justify this damage to books as a matter of accepted practice when they also control the selection and operation of book return boxes. In other words, librarains should not expect their evidence about the poor durability of books to be taken seriously when libraries routinely process books through book return boxes which test them far more severely than the standards established by the Library Binding Institute and the Library Technology Project.

Some perspective on the loss caused

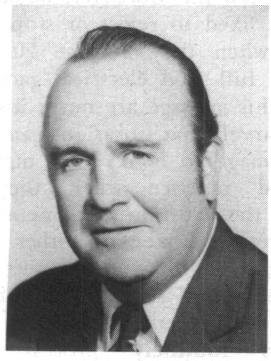
Cont'd on page 40

BINDER'S BULLETIN BOARD

ARKWRIGHT SHIFTS SALES PERSONNEL

Mr. Robert M. Markus, Executive Vice President and General Manager of Arkwright-Interlaken of Coventry, R. I., a member of the Venesta International, Inc. group, has announced the appointment of Thomas C. Chadwick as Sales Administration Manager and Thomas A. Eadon as Sales Manager.

Mr. Chadwick has been with Arkwright since 1966, and has held positions in the production, administrative and sales areas. Most recently he served as western sales manager of the Interlaken Division, operating out of Chicago. Mr. Chadwick, 32, holds a degree in industrial administration from Yale University. He is married, has one son, and is a resident of Providence, R. I.



Mr. Eadon has been with Arkwright-Interlaken in key sales positions since 1961. He is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, is married, and has three children. He will continue to work out of the regional office in New York City.

DOOGAN HONORED

William Doogan, Executive Vice President of The Brown Brothers Limited, Toronto, was recently elected Chairman of the Council of Printing Industries of Canada. He will serve a two-year term in this capacity. He has also been elected to the Board of Graphic Arts Union Employers of America, P.I.A.

KELLY JOINS ARCON

Arcon Coating Mills, Inc., has announced the appointment of Mr. Les Kelly as Vice President of the company and General Manager of the office in Topeka, Kansas.

According to Mr. Arnold Barsky, President of Arcon, Mr. Kelly has a thorough knowledge of the book manufacturing industry, having served as a sales engineer with the Brackett Machine Company prior to his joining the firm.

LBI WELCOMES UNIVERSAL

Universal Book Bindery of San Antonio, Texas, has recently received certification as a member of the Library Binding Institute. President of the firm is Mr. Leo Hearn. Mr. Thomas Messer is Manager of Library Sales.

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by book return boxes can be obtained by assuming the average volume represents a $25.00 investment for research libraries in purchase price and technical processing costs. An outside book return box can hold two to three hundred individual books. Two hundred books at $25.00 each represents $5,000 worth of potentially irreplaceable books jammed helter-skelter on top of one another. This represents a $50.00 loss if the damage occurs at only a one percent rate and suggests librarians should look for something better than letter drops with spring loaded floors.

The design and installation of better book return boxes is a subject that requires prompt attention. One approach to developing improved book return boxes is to adopt the methods used by industry when handling fragile articles. For example, anyone processing glass bottles through book return boxes would be considered irresponsible. Yet bottles are not only more resistant to impact damage than embrittled books but cheap and expendable commodities. Almost certainly bottles are guided into their storage containers at a controlled rate of speed and they are not allowed to crash against other bottles. Bottle containers are lined with or composed of resilent material and kept in good repair. Damage to books could be reduced by applying the handling technology developed for glass bottles in designing and operating book return boxes.

This article has attempted to outline a number of ways to prolong the useful life of books. The methods proposed include (1) the stabilization of bookbinding cloth, cord, end papers, tape, thread, etc., by aqueous or nonaqueous deacidification treatments and (2) the use of wooden dowels and the modification of both library photocopying machines and book return boxes to reduce the damage they cause books in library collections.

OOPS!

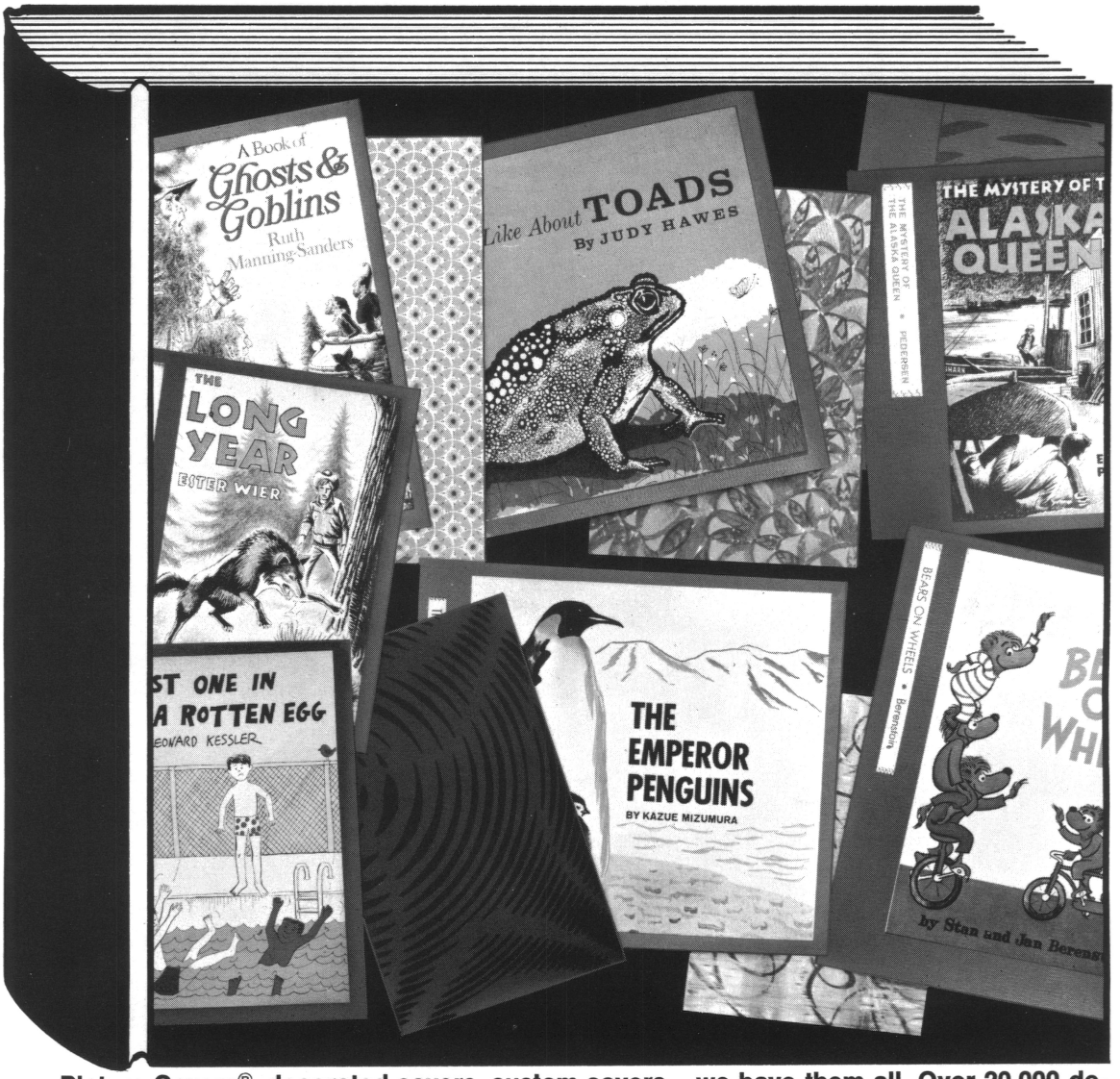
The following is text of a letter written to *The Library Binder* by Colonel James M. Hillard, Librarian of The Citadel, The Military College of South Carolina, Charleston, S. C.:

> "As the friendly enemies of the civilian military schools, The Citadel has many, many times competed valiantly against V.M.I. on the football field. Now it is agreed that football players seldom use the library but usually the library and the stadium are in the same state. Since I'm sure that the stadium is in Virginia, check around and see if maybe the library might be there also."

The letter refers to the error in our June issue in which we had a short write-up on each of our regional editors. The paragraph on Colonel George B. Davis placed him as Librarian at Virginia Military Institute in Lexington, Kentucky. The school is, of course, located in Lexington, Virginia.

It seems that The Citadel's librarian is as efficient as its football coach. (Ed. note: Citadel 56—V.M.I. 9)

COVER UP



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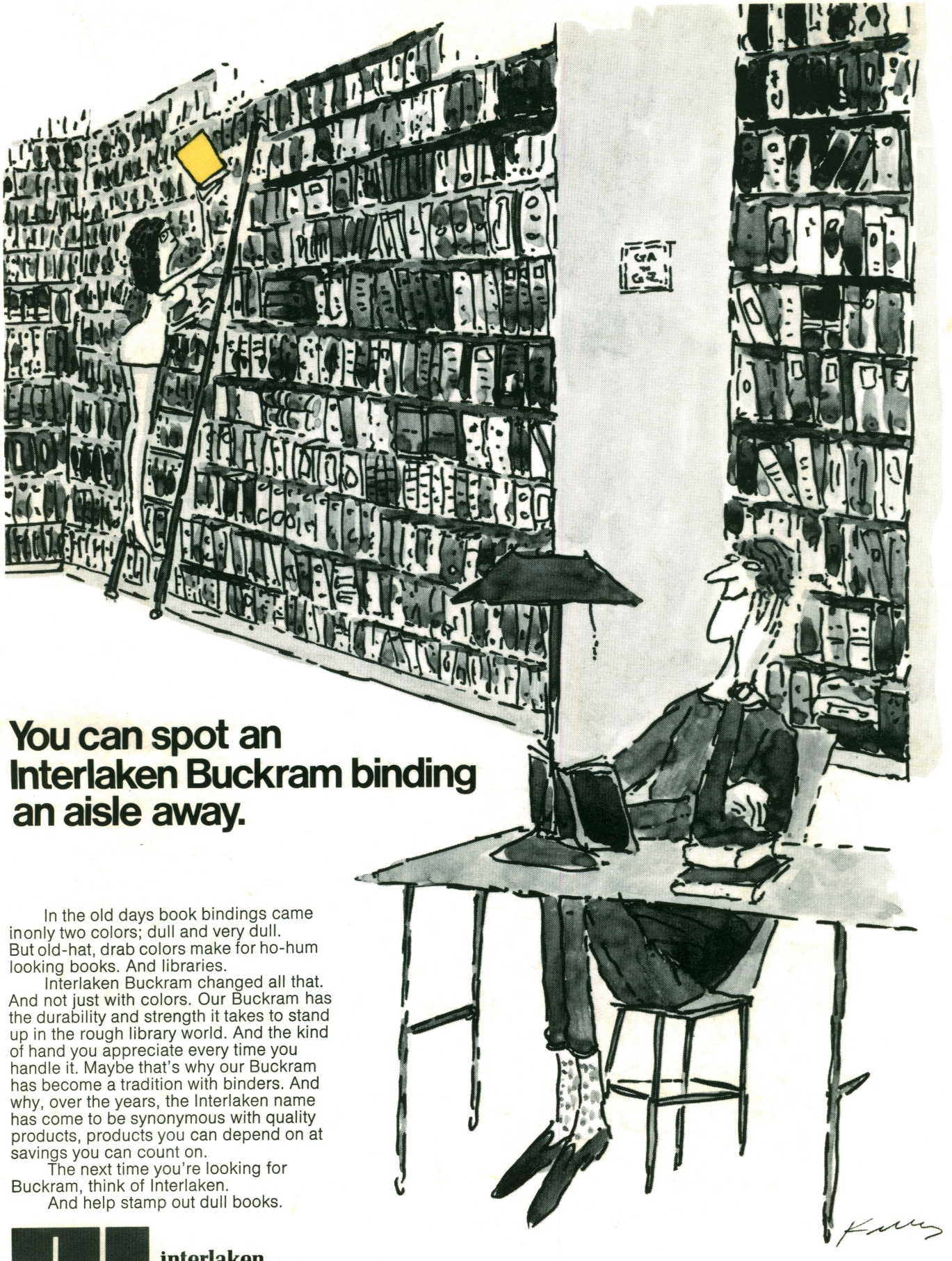
CREDITS: A Book of Ghosts & Goblins – Dutton; The Long Year – McKay; Last One in is a Rotten Egg – Harper & Row: What I Like



You can spot an Interlaken Buckram binding an aisle away.

In the old days book bindings came in only two colors; dull and very dull. But old-hat, drab colors make for ho-hum looking books. And libraries.

Interlaken Buckram changed all that. And not just with colors. Our Buckram has the durability and strength it takes to stand up in the rough library world. And the kind of hand you appreciate every time you handle it. Maybe that's why our Buckram has become a tradition with binders. And why, over the years, the Interlaken name has come to be synonymous with quality products, products you can depend on at savings you can count on.

The next time you're looking for Buckram, think of Interlaken.

And help stamp out dull books.

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